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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                             23 Cr. 10 (AS)
                V.
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     AVRAHAM EISENBERG,
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                    Defendant.
                                             Trial
           -----x
 7
                                             New York, N.Y.
 8
                                             April 16, 2024
                                             8:53 a.m.
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     Before:
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                          HON. ARUN SUBRAMANIAN,
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                                             District Judge
                                              -and a jury-
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                               APPEARANCES
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     DAMIAN WILLIAMS
          United States Attorney for the
          Southern District of New York
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     PETER J. DAVIS
17
     THOMAS S. BURNETT
     TIAN HUANG
18
          Assistant United States Attorneys
     WAYMAKER LLP
19
          Attorneys for Defendant
20
     BRIAN E. KLEIN
     ASHLEY MARTABANO
21
     RILEY SMITH
          -and-
22
     TALKIN MUCCIGROSSO & ROBERTS, LLP
     SANFORD N. TALKIN
23
     NOAM B. GREENSPAN
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     Also Present: Brandon Racz, FBI
                    Ryan Sears, Paralegal Specialist-USAO
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                    Jonathan Oshinsky, Paralegal Specialist-USAO
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1 (Trial resumed; jury not present) 2 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. First off, on juror No. 7, as the Court informed the 3 4 parties, there was a serious emergency with juror No. 7, so she 5 will be excused. We will put the email that we sent to the 6 parties as well as the parties' responses in the record as a 7 sealed court exhibit. 8 Do either of the parties want to be heard further on 9 that? 10 MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. 11 MR. KLEIN: No, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Then let's move to the motion to strike. 13 Mr. Burnett, did the additional information that the 14 defense provided at 11:00 p.m. yesterday give the government 15 enough to do their cross? 16 MR. BURNETT: Yes, we can do the cross. I'm sorry if 17 I was unclear in the email. I think what we were trying to do 18 is tee up, during cross, we planned to move to strike when we get what we expect the answer will be. So we don't need to 19 20 strike now if the Court is not inclined to, but I didn't want 21 to have a log jam when that happens. 22 THE COURT: Understood. 23 What's the nature of the evidentiary -- what's the 24 evidentiary defect?

MR. BURNETT: The evidently defect is Mr. Sheridan

testified that he saw in the code a settlement for 50 million USDC. The code is very clear that there was a settlement, but nothing about the amount in that code. So it was not possible for him to have seen 50 million USDC settlement in the code. So that's the evidentiary defect.

THE COURT: So is it really just a Rule 702 objection that, to the extent that he's offering an opinion as to the \$50 million in settled P&L, that's just an unreliable opinion that should not be admitted under 702?

MR. BURNETT: That's right, your Honor. If we had known about these opinions ahead of time and been able to challenge them then, we would have done it ahead of time, which was what -- obviously, we're in that position, so we're going to do it now.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, this seems like an objective -- like something we can just determine. So what's the defense's position?

MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, I think we'll be able to clarify either on cross or redirect that I assume he meant to say that the withdrawal was 50 million and the settle, which is the preceding one, didn't have a dollar amount. I think that is what he will tell Mr. Burnett. Although, obviously, I haven't spoken to Mr. Sheridan about it. The documents establish that the settle command does not have a dollar amount, which is in the links that we sent to the government

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last night, which Mr. Klein forwarded onto the Court. It shows clearly there was a settle command that does not have a dollar amount associated, and the withdraw command 17 seconds later has a \$50 million amount next to it. So that's what I expect will happen.

THE COURT: If this all gets cleaned up in that way, would there be the need to strike a portion of the witness's testimony? I understand, because I was on the evidence committee Rule 702 was amended, that the kind of blanket, it goes to weight, not admissibility. It's not something that courts are supposed to do, but in this particular context, if in fact as Ms. Martabano says, either the witness - or on redirect or during your cross - it gets cleaned up in this way so that the reliance on the code is limited to what the code actually demonstrated, it seems, under those circumstances, there would not be a need to strike any portion of the witness's testimony. It would be clear that the witness, whether he misspoke or, you know, witnesses often clarify things on further examination, but there would be no prejudice to your side and no need to strike his testimony. But help me if there's some issue that I'm missing here.

MR. BURNETT: So I think it will depend exactly how it comes in and if we could get a representation from the defense that they won't rely on that portion of his direct during their closing. Because our concern is -- I understand that witnesses

have a slip of the tongue or they misremember something, but there was really a double down here in the questioning. There was the initial statement. Then Ms. Martabano said, did you see that on the blockchain, he said, yes. Then she said, what was the amount, he said, 50 million. Then he said, what was it in, it was in USDC. So I think this was not like a slip of the tongue, it was like something that was like elicited and then doubled down on in multiple questions, and it would be prejudicial to just leave that untouched in the record.

THE COURT: Well, I take it that you're not going to leave it untouched in your cross. Let's see what the witness says in response, because if he tripled down on this particular statement, then you might have a viable motion to strike. If he cleans up his testimony, then it may present a different set of circumstances. But I understand the issue and thank you for bringing it to the Court's attention so that it's not a lengthy sidebar during cross examination.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any further issues?

MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, we have a question as to the exhibits that they sent to us at 3:30 in the morning last night. One appears to be a screenshot of I think a current website, but it doesn't have a way to establish that it's tied to the dates in question. It comes similarly to the Exhibit 914 issue. Like, I think they went online last night, printed

something out. I don't know if they plan to offer someone to explain how that was done or what it is. Mr. Sheridan obviously won't have created it, won't have relied on it. So we're just looking for some sort of foundation that suggests it's not going to be confusing, you know, and that it's not just hearsay for them to just print out and provide.

MR. BURNETT: I'm happy to explain, if it will be helpful.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BURNETT: So Mr. Sheridan, both in the testimony that we've been talking about and other testimony, clearly suggested — and there was suggestions that these were not borrows that Mr. Eisenberg was doing. Mr. Sheridan's been sitting in this trial all along, and one of the things he's seen, because he's been sitting in the trial, was Government Exhibit 318, which was a screenshot from Mr. Eisenberg's computer that shows that during the time of the attack, he was on the Mango borrows page. Mr. Sheridan has testified that a primary way that he, like, learned about the Mango Markets system and how the Mango Markets UI works is because the Mango Markets version 3, while you can't, like, do trades and things on it now, is still up, the UI is still, like, active. You can still go to it and everything like that.

So what we're going to do is have Mr. Sheridan -- we're going to plug in the website, the borrows website, and

have him authenticate that Government Exhibit 19 I think 03, which is what we marked last night, is the same thing that he's seeing on that Mango Markets website, and then we'll offer it to the jury. We're not offering it for any — that will be the authentication, because he's going to be able to authenticate that what he's seeing on the screen is the same thing that was in the website.

And it's not hearsay because the point is not for the truth of the matter asserted, the point is to show the jury that that website is a landing page that has all of the cryptocurrencies listed out with borrow buttons next to all of the cryptocurrencies. It's not the hearsay purpose, it's to show what Mr. Eisenberg was sitting on during the attack was the webpage that had all the borrow buttons on it.

THE COURT: How is that not for the truth of the matter?

MR. BURNETT: Because there's no statement, your Honor. The borrow is just a command function. There's no statement on the page.

THE COURT: Are you saying that the page is not hearsay?

MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. A webpage itself isn't hearsay. The content of a webpage can be hearsay if there's something written on it. The webpage is just the webpage.

THE COURT: But isn't "borrow" written on the page?

MR. BURNETT: It's a difference between a statement and a command. So a statement like "I borrowed this," that would be a statement. If there's a command function on a page, like borrow, that's not a statement because it's not -- you're not, like, stating anything. It's just to show there's a functionality available on the page.

THE COURT: Am I missing something? I thought the entire premise of your wire fraud charge was that he borrowed money and there was a statement. The statement was that he was borrowing money. Wasn't that one of the statements you're relying on?

MR. BURNETT: That is, but we're not offering this to show that he, like, clicked -- that he clicked the borrow button or to show -- we're offering this to show that he was on a page and that page had borrow buttons on it.

THE COURT: So how is it not for the truth of the matter -- you're showing him a borrow page to establish that it says "borrow" because he was borrowing and not withdrawing those cryptocurrency assets. That would seem to be for the truth of the matter asserted.

MR. BURNETT: I think what -- I think what the difference is, it's not the truth -- the part of hearsay is it needs to be two things. It needs to be a statement that's offered for the truth of the matter asserted. Here, we're not offering a statement, we're offering a webpage that has a

functionality to borrow on it. That's not a statement that's on the page that's being offered for the truth. It's not the truth part, it's the statement part of the hearsay rule.

And this is, I think -- I mean, if you look in the rule, there's like a number of, in the commentary sections, I believe, it goes into this point about you how, like, automatically, like generated, like things or links that's not a hearsay statement in the same way like a URL is not a hearsay statement, it's like a command you can click on, it sends you somewhere. I think the analogy in this case would be both parties offered extensive evidence about websites that had URLs and links in them. Those URLs are not hearsay. What they are is command functions. They're not -- they're not statements.

THE COURT: Well, that's true. But why are you putting in the page again?

MR. BURNETT: We're putting in the page to show that Mr. Eisenberg was sitting, during the attack, on a page that had borrow buttons on it.

THE COURT: To establish that he in fact borrowed; right?

MR. BURNETT: The inference that a jury could draw from that is that he was borrowing, but the borrows themselves are not statements.

THE COURT: The inference that you're seeking -- so, really, what you're saying -- I mean, the crux of your position

that it's not for the truth of the matter asserted is that the borrow buttons are functions and not statements?

MR. BURNETT: Right.

THE COURT: Because if they were statements, then you would agree that you were putting in that exhibit for the truth of the matter asserted and that it is hearsay.

MR. BURNETT: Right. It's there are two different parts of the hearsay rule. It needs to be a statement offered for the truth. We're not disputing the offered for the truth, we're disputing it's not a statement point.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, do you have a response to that?

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor. I'm looking at this -- first of all, there's no, like, time on this.

THE COURT: Do you have this exhibit?

MR. BURNETT: We can pull it up. I think it's 1903.

MS. MARTABANO: It's unclear to me. Based on what Mr. Burnett said earlier, it sounded like he was saying this website is still live, so he just went on it and looked at it, you know, as of last night.

MR. BURNETT: And, your Honor, if I could --

THE COURT: 318, what's the difference between this and 318? Because 318 is in evidence.

MR. BURNETT: So 318 is the page from -- we can pull this up too so I don't have to try to fumble through describing

it. 318 looks like this from the computer.

MS. MARTABANO: But Mr. Burnett, you're not representing that this was the page on the date of that visit, are you?

MR. BURNETT: I'm representing that this is the borrow page from V3. He looked at a whole bunch of websites that are the borrow pages — that are the pages from the V3. He testified about them extensively. We can deal with the authenticity things, but I want to make sure we're getting the hearsay point covered first.

THE COURT: Walk me through what you're going to do with 1908.

MR. BURNETT: I'm going to show him 318, which is already in evidence and he saw. I'm going to ask him, what you did in preparing to testify was you went to the version 3 of the website, which is still up, the UI is still up and available, which he did. He testified to that extensively on direct examination. And he'll say, yes. And I'll say, you can in fact plug in the borrow information, you could plug in website, you can plug in URLs and find things on that V3 website, which I expect he'll say yes to because that's what he did to research for the case. I'll say, you saw this link here, let's plug that link into the website. We'll plug that link into the website, he'll see this page pop up. I'll say, did you see this page pop up. I'll say, does this look like

one of the V3 webpages, which I expect he'll be able to say yes to because there will actually be a red banner that we've cropped off that will appear that will say this is the V3 version that was hacked, because we've been redacting that for purposes of the trial, and that will authenticate that this is the landing page that this link takes you to, and then we'll offer it.

And on this hearsay point, I think it's important that if you go to Rule 801 in the rules of evidence, it defines "statement." And the statement is defined to mean a person's oral assertion, written assertion, or nonverbal conduct if the person intended it as an assertion. And a webpage like this that just has borrow links is not any person's written or non-written assertion. It's just a webpage that has links on it, and those links say "borrow" because you can click them to borrow, but there's no assertion by any person on this webpage.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't think that this just has functional buttons in the way that you're asserting. I'm looking at 801, which says, "statement" means a person's oral assertion, written assertion, or nonverbal conduct if the person intended it as an assertion. And you would agree that "person" would include corporate or institutional entities such as Mango Markets; correct?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: This site, in addition to having

functional keys, says "borrow all assets." I mean, how is that not a statement? It's right there at the top of the page.

That's not a functional link or a URL or a button. It says,

"borrow all assets." And then it's got labels, too, which have to be the statements of Mango Markets that described to users what is being represented on the page. That's a statement.

That's an assertion. It's the entity that's telling users on this page, here's what you're seeing, here's what it means, and that seems to fit under the definition of "statement."

I'm with you if there was just like code or just is like little buttons that had no -- that were not intended to be asserting anything, that would be one thing, but just like to just take it down to like, you know, on the human level, like if a user is sitting there looking at this page and they're like trying to figure out like what it means, they're relying on the statements that are depicted on the page, including, like, Mango Markets saying "borrow." If you want to borrow, you do this. Okay. You look at all these things.

You're right that the keys themselves and the functions that are underlying those keys are not statements, but there are statements on this page.

MR. BURNETT: So the reason I don't think that's right, this goes to kind of like a little deep into like hearsay land now. So there are -- the doctrine of verbal acts is that an act, so an offer for something is not a statement.

So if I go up to you and say, hey, I'll offer to lend you this, I'll offer to lend you \$10, that offer is a verbal act, it's not a statement. So the fact that there is like something that says, hey, here's USDC, you can click on this functionality to borrow, that's a verbal offer, a verbal act to give you an opportunity to borrow, but it's not itself a statement under the hearsay rules.

THE COURT: Okay. But this page, the whole purpose of this page is to communicate. It's like a medium of communication to users.

MR. BURNETT: It's communicating offers to users to borrow something, and that's a verbal act, not a statement under the hearsay rules.

THE COURT: Even if nonverbal conduct is covered as under the definition of statement if the person intended it as an assertion --

Okay. Here's what I'm going to do. Do you have any grounds to get 1903 in if in fact I deem these to be statements?

MR. BURNETT: So if you think this is -- if you rule this is hearsay, then I don't think we have any other basis to put it in.

THE COURT: That doesn't mean you can't use it to the extent -- because what you're saying is that the witness went to this page. And so, to the extent that that bears on some

testimony that the witness gave, then you'd be able to use it.

Ms. Martabano, you're not saying that they can't use it in connection with the testimony or are you saying that they can't even use it if it's not shown to the jury and admitted into evidence?

MS. MARTABANO: I think a couple of things.

Obviously, we don't think it should be shown to the jury. I don't believe he testified that he went to the borrow page specifically, the subpage of the borrow page. He said trade.mango.markets is still available. So he may say that. I don't believe so, but I don't think he's testified to that so far.

I think your Honor has captured our concern about the statements being made here, but also, on top of that, it raises a 403 issue of confusing. There's no way to say that this is what it looked like when Mr. Eisenberg traded. They're seeking to put in the fact that he visited this page to show what it looks like right now. And obviously, since Mr. Eisenberg's trades, the platform, the numbers on the platform and the availability on the platform have changed drastically. That was part of the argument over exhibit 914. And the government has not represented that this actually looks like the website that Mr. Eisenberg was on. And to us, the values on here are obviously highly important. So it's really going to be misleading and confusing to the jury to suggest that this is

what it looked like when Mr. Eisenberg was on that page. I don't see that there's any way that Mr. Burnett or the government could establish that this is what it looked like. And given that, I just think all it's going to do is mislead and confuse the jury.

To the extent they want to talk about the borrow or withdraw, the zeros and ones, if that's what they're talking about, that is a different portion of the website where I believe the government may have already showed it, but you can either toggle a borrow or a withdraw. It's not that he went to this website.

So I think, to sum up, obviously we believe that this is hearsay and they're trying to get in the statements and they're certainly going to argue the import of this document is it was statements on a borrow page. The page itself is stale. There's no way for them to establish that this is what it looked like then. Because it is stale, it will confuse the jury. And because Mr. Sheridan wasn't the one who pulled this up — and I don't believe he's testified that he's reviewed this specific page as of now in the record — I think it will be that much more misleading and confusing to the jury.

THE COURT: And Mr. Burnett, just tell me again, why are you putting in this page?

MR. BURNETT: We're putting in this page because
Mr. Sheridan suggested during his testimony that Mr. Eisenberg

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No. 6.

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had not borrowed, but instead settled positions and withdrawn.
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      And the fact that Mr. Eisenberg was sitting for the entire time
      of his attack on the page where there's the functionality to
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      borrow is strong evidence that he did not in fact do that.
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               THE COURT: Understood. So you are putting it in for
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      the truth of the matter asserted, you're just saying it's not
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      statement?
               MR. BURNETT: That's just our position.
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               THE COURT: 1903 will be excluded for that reason.
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      The Court is also sensitive to the 403 issues, but I think this
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      is hearsay. They are statements, as I understand the document
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      and looking at the document, and as the government says, it is
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      putting it in for the truth of the matter asserted. So 1903
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     will be excluded.
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               Anything else, Mr. Burnett?
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               MR. BURNETT: No. Just a quick restroom before we
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      start?
               THE COURT: Yes.
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               And we can get Mr. Sheridan back on the stand.
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               (Recess)
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               Can I see counsel and let's have the court reporter
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     back in the robing room.
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               (In the robing room)
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               So the issue that has come up is with respect to juror
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So juror No. 6 had a serious medical issue come up last

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night with a family member. She thought it was okay. It appears that, based on some communication she's had this morning, there may be some issues. So Mr. Hernandez is going to get juror No. 6.

(Juror present)

Good morning. Come on in. Take a seat. So tell us, it seems like something happened last night?

JUROR: Yes. So, it's either last night or early this morning. All I know is that when I woke up this morning, I went into the bathroom, and in the garbage can, I see like a whole bunch of blood, you know, tissues of blood in the garbage can. So I said, well, maybe my -- I called my youngest son Cholo maybe had a nosebleed, but it's too much blood for like a nosebleed, so I went into his room. I have a photo, too, I can show you of -- so I go into his room and I look at him and I see like a gash and like a bump, and still like dried blood on his forehead. And I said -- I gently woke him up and I said, Cholo, what happened. And he said, I was coughing so much -because I had to take him to the emergency room twice because he has a cough, once on Saturday, then again on Monday. And they gave him a medicine and asthma medicine, but he said he was coughing so much that he fell in the bathroom and woke up on the floor. So I said, are you okay. He said, yeah, I'm So I said, all right. I took a picture of it. it to my oldest son and to his girlfriend and I said this

happened to Cholo this morning, but I have jury duty. So when I came, I spoke with one of the jurors who's a nurse and she said if he lost consciousness, it's better for him to go to the emergency room and get his, you know, tell him to do a CT scan and also to do a scan of his chest to see that the medicine is not working. I'm sorry, it's that —

THE COURT: No. No. I'm so sorry you had to go through this. That's a horrible situation.

JUROR: So I text him and I said, please get up and go. Are you okay to go because, if not, I'm going to leave. He said, no, no, mom, please stay. Then he texted when he said are you available to come with me because I feel lightheaded. I'm sorry. I don't mean to put a monkey wrench on whatever, but this is my son. And I'm afraid, too, because we live in a duplex, so even if I was to call my niece or somebody to say here are the keys or somebody knocking on the door and they don't have the top lock key, god forbid for him to fall down the stairs because he feels lightheaded.

THE COURT: So you need to go home to get your son?

JUROR: Right.

THE COURT: First of all, I'm really sorry that you have to go through this. I've been there. You don't know, there's a lot of unknowns and you want to make sure your family gets medical attention as soon as possible.

If you could do me a favor and just wait outside the

door for just a second and I'll talk to the parties.

2 JUROR: Sure.

(Juror not present)

THE COURT: So I don't think there's anything to do other than to excuse this juror, which will leave us with one alternate, but I'm happy to hear from both sides to see if they have any objections or issues. I'm happy to inquire further with this juror.

MR. DAVIS: Nothing from the government, unless my colleagues have anything to add. She's in emotional distress.

MR. KLEIN: She's clearly in emotional distress. The only concern, obviously, she should go and be with her son. To be very clear, that's our position.

The one juror is going to Marrakesh, so we'll be down to one alternate.

MR. DAVIS: So it looks like we're going to be on schedule to close tomorrow. And so, if we close tomorrow, hopefully the jury has the case by Thursday. I don't think -- we'll have one additional alternate for a juror who's headed off to Marrakesh, but, obviously, I'm open to any and all solutions.

THE COURT: Well, I think that is the option. Unless someone has some other suggestion, I don't think that there's any way. I think it would be --

MR. KLEIN: We have to let her go. We're not opposing

that.

THE COURT: That's the decision for this juncture and we'll see what's going to happen.

Mr. Klein, has your client made a determination as to whether he's going to testify or is he still thinking about it and wants to see how Mr. Sheridan does?

MR. KLEIN: We're in the same place as we were yesterday. That's where we are. We think it's still unlikely, but we'll have to talk to him after Mr. Sheridan gets done previously.

THE COURT: Understood. Anything else?

MR. KLEIN: One question, we're closing Wednesday morning, you'd be charging and starting deliberations Wednesday?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, I have one scheduling thing, but we can do it after.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's have Ms. Martinez come back in.

(Juror present)

We are going to excuse you for cause because of this very serious thing that happened. I know that you need to be with your son, so I wish you the best of luck. Thank you so much for all your service thus far. I know that you're working really hard and you were really invested in the case. You even

came today, despite what happened. Thank you for bringing it to our attention because it's really important that you do so. And so, everyone here wishes you the best of luck with your son. I'm sure everything will be okay, but it's best you go and take care of him.

JUROR: Thank you so much. And I'm very sorry.

THE COURT: No, I understand. Don't worry about it.

Take care of your family, make sure everyone's safe.

JUROR: Thank you so much.

THE COURT: You're welcome.

(Juror not present)

MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, based on what we heard in the courtroom today about Exhibit 318, it seems like there was going to be an argument that it's a website that my client was on exclusively and that's not the case. There are similar documents within the computer that will refute that. I think what we can do is we can get those real quick, we can get this done today, either work out a stipulation that they came from the same computer that Mr. Dwyer testified or I can bring Mr. Dwyer back this afternoon. I just wanted to flag that issue. Right now, we're identifying what we want to turn in the form to put into evidence and then we'll do that.

THE COURT: From a scheduling standpoint, how are we going to do this, because unless you have another witness, you're going to rest; right?

MR. TALKIN: That's why I'm telling you now with the scheduling. What I would do is say there's two ways we could do it. We can say that we rest with some type of conditional rest in that there may be --

THE COURT: No.

MR. TALKIN: -- one more piece of evidence first thing in the morning.

THE COURT: No, next.

MR. TALKIN: We're working on it now. I think if there's a stipulation in that it came from the computer which it did -- the only vehicle would be call Mr. Dwyer again to say it's the computer and here it is. I don't think that's really necessary.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, how long is your cross?

MR. BURNETT: My quess is half an hour.

THE COURT: And then there's going to be some redirect, so that will take us to -- what we'll probably do is do an early break after Mr. Sheridan testifies. That will give you time to do two things, which is, one, speak to your client and determine whether he wants to testify or not. If not, then we'll do the allocution, we'll figure that out. During that same period of time, someone should be figuring out this issue and talking to the government so that we can come back and then you could rest and then the government can let us know whether it has any rebuttal case and we can proceed. Make sense?

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               MR. TALKIN: It does. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Perfect.
               (In open court)
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               Mr. Hernandez, let's get the jury.
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               (Continued on next page)
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1 (Jury present)

THE COURT: Welcome back, members of the jury.

Mr. Sheridan, you understand you are still under oath?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, you may proceed with

cross-examination.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you.

JEREMY SHERIDAN, resumed.

9 CROSS-EXAMINATION

- 10 | BY MR. BURNETT:
- 11 Q. Good morning, Mr. Sheridan.
- 12 A. Good morning, sir.
- 13 | Q. I want to start a bit with your role in this case. OK?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 Q. You were hired by the defense to testify and help them
- 16 prepare for trial, correct?
- 17 A. We were initially hired by the defense to conduct the
- 18 | Blockchain analysis of the trading activities associated with
- 19 Mr. Eisenberg's accounts. It wasn't -- the first hire was not
- 20 | directly to testify. It was no conduct the analysis.
- 21 | Q. Since then you have been hired to testify?
- 22 A. As a continuation, yes, sir.
- 23 | Q. And you interviewed with the defense before they hired you,
- 24 | correct?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | Q. Who did you interview with?
- 2 A. Mr. Klein was there. I don't recall who else was present.
- 3 | Q. Fair to say you wanted to get the job when you were
- 4 | interviewing, right?
- $5 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 6 Q. Then they hired you and your firm, FTI, to work on this
- 7 | matter, correct?
- 8 | A. Yes, sir.
- 9 Q. You're billing at what? I think it was \$910 an hour,
- 10 | right?
- 11 A. For my time. That's what my firm bills, yes, sir.
- 12 | Q. How many hours would you say you have spent on this case so
- 13 | far?
- 14 A. Roughly 80 to 100.
- 15 \parallel Q. FTI also separately bills for work that other folks do,
- 16 correct?
- 17 A. There are other members of my team who have different bill
- 18 rates.
- 19 | Q. What are some of those bill rates they are billing at?
- 20 A. Another member of the team, there was a director and two
- 21 senior consultants. The director rate -- I don't have the
- 22 | exact numbers. I can estimate. I believe the director rate is
- 23 | around \$800 an hour and the senior consultants are around \$600
- 24 | an hour.
- 25 Q. How much time would you say those folks at your firm have

- 1 | billed on this case?
- 2 A. The director, very little. He is more in an administrative
- 3 management role. The senior consultants were -- the ones that
- 4 performed more technical work related to the investigation,
- 5 | their hours would be likely similar to mine. I haven't checked
- 6 | their hours.
- 7 | Q. Fair to say that since being hired you and the folks at FTI
- 8 | have worked closely with the defense throughout the preparation
- 9 | for the case and this trial?
- 10 | A. Yes, sir.
- 11 | Q. In fact, you personally have been working closely with the
- 12 defense throughout this trial, right?
- 13 A. Yes, sir.
- 14 | Q. And you have been doing something a little bit different
- 15 | than every other witness in this case, haven't you?
- 16 A. Can you specify?
- 17 | Q. Sure. You've been in the courtroom every delay day, right?
- 18 | A. Yes, sir.
- 19 | Q. Because you've been in the courtroom every day, you know
- 20 you're the only witness who has been in the courtroom every
- 21 day, correct?
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- 23 | Q. Because you've been in the courtroom every day, you've
- 24 gotten to see everything the defense has been doing in the
- 25 case, correct?

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 \mathbb{A} . Yes, sir.
- 2 Q. So you were here for the defense's opening statements,
- 3 correct?
- $4 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- Q. You've been here for the defense's cross-examination of
- 6 | every single witness, correct?
- 7 | A. Yes, sir.
- 8 | Q. In fact, even when the jury has left the room, you've
- 9 stayed around sometimes to see the arguments that the defense
- 10 has been making to the judge, correct?
- 11 | A. Yes, sir.
- 12 | Q. So you know every theme and every argument that the defense
- 13 has been making in this case, correct?
- 14 A. I wouldn't say I know every theme. I know the themes that
- 15 have been presented in court, sir.
- 16 | Q. You basically have been part of the defense team, right?
- 17 A. I have been instructed by the defense team to carry out
- 18 | activities, and I have carried out the activities they have
- 19 | instructed me to do.
- 20 | Q. And you have watched them carry out their activities every
- 21 | single day during trial, correct?
- 22 | A. I have observed them while I've been in the courtroom, yes,
- 23 || sir.
- 24 | Q. Before the defense hired you, you had never used Mango
- 25 | Markets, correct?

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 A. That's correct, your Honor.
- Q. In fact, before this incident on October 11, 2022, had you
- 3 | even heard of Mango Markets before?
- $4 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 5 Q. You never used it, though.
- 6 A. No, sir.
- 7 | Q. You never had an account on the platform, correct?
- 8 | A. No, sir.
- 9 Q. You never traded cryptocurrency on it, right?
- 10 | A. No, sir.
- 11 | Q. You never traded perpetuals, right?
- 12 A. No, sir.
- 13 | Q. Never borrowed from Mango Markets?
- 14 | A. No, sir.
- 15 | Q. You certainly never had reviewed any of the code related to
- 16 | Mango Markets before you were hired by the defense to start
- 17 | working with them on this case, right?
- 18 A. That is correct, sir.
- 19 | Q. So everything you have learned about Mango Markets has come
- 20 | since you've been hired by the defense to start working with
- 21 | them?
- 22 | A. Not everything. I was aware of Mango Markets and the
- 23 | trading activities at issue in this case, so I was aware of the
- 24 event.
- 25 | Q. Other than that general background and awareness of the

Sheridan - Cross

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1 event.

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- A. That is the extent of my knowledge prior to this.
- 3 Q. Now, I want to talk about something -- you talked about a
- 4 distinction between centralized and decentralized platforms
- 5 during your direct examination.
 - Do you remember that?
- $7 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 8 Q. And one of the things you've learned is that Mango Markets
- 9 | is a decentralized platform, correct?
- 10 A. I was aware of that, again, as a general concept prior to
- 11 | this official engagement.
- 12 | Q. And you testified that a decentralized platform, it works
- 13 | through something called a smart contract?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 | Q. And that's basically just computer code, right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. It's not so different from a software program; it just runs
- 18 on the Blockchain?
- 19 A. I would make the distinction that it is different from a
- 20 software program in that smart contracts have different
- 21 | functional execution than other types of software.
- 22 | Q. There are some functional differences, but basically it
- 23 does what a software does, you input information into it and it
- 24 does stuff with that information, correct?
- 25 | A. Yes, sir.

- 1 Q. And that software program, the smart contract for Mango
- 2 | Markets, is run by an entity called Mango DAO, correct?
- 3 A. That's correct, your Honor.
- 4 Q. So the folks at Mango DAO are the ones that create the code
- 5 | for the smart contract to begin with, right?
- 6 | A. Yes, sir.
- 7 | Q. And they can make edits to it too, correct?
- 8 A. So, yes. To clarify, Mango DAO is the collection of all
- 9 users of Mango Markets.
- 10 | Q. And they are the ones who can update, change the software
- 11 program, that sort of thing, right?
- 12 A. So everyone can suggest those changes and so forth, yes,
- 13 || sir.
- 14 | Q. Fair to say that centralized exchanges also run on software
- 15 programs, correct?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. So in that case, instead of a DAO designing the software
- 18 program, it's the company designing the software program,
- 19 | right?
- 20 | A. Yes, sir.
- 21 | Q. There is not someone at a centralized exchange, like
- 22 | Robinhood or Charles Schwab or Binance, who is sitting there
- 23 | actually approving every transaction, correct?
- 24 \parallel A. That is correct, sir.
- 25 | Q. It runs similarly to the way the Mango Markets does, where

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- there is a software program and a group that's responsible for
 the software program, correct?
- A. Similar with distinctions about a community element within the DAO.
 - Q. Right. One is a company and the other is a community of DAO members. That's the distinction, correct?
 - A. In a general sense, yes, sir.
- Q. And I want to talk a little bit now about how Mango Markets
 worked. When you wanted to learn about how Mango Markets
 operated, one of the main places you turned to was the user
 quide, correct?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Fair to say that was an important place to understand how Mango Markets worked and what it was supposed to do, right?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. So I want to take a look at some pages of that user guide.
- MR. BURNETT: If we can pull up Government Exhibit

 18 1011, please.
- 19 Q. This is the user guide we have been talking about, right?
- 20 | A. Yes, sir.
- 21 MR. BURNETT: Let's go ahead to page 78 of the user 22 quide, please.
- Q. This here is the section that's about borrowing and lending, correct?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And this has basically a step-by-step guide for what you got to do to borrow funds, right?
 - A. This is the start of those instructions, yes, sir.
- 4 Q. Right. This user guide, this section generally tells
- 5 | folks, here is what you have to do to borrow, right?
- 6 | A. Yes, sir.

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- 7 MR. BURNETT: Let's go ahead to page 79, so the next 8 page here.
 - Q. And there is a sentence at the top that says: The UI will prompt you to select the assets that you wish to withdraw and borrow and toggle "borrow funds" on.
- 12 Did I read that right?
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And do you see there is an image below that on the screen that's an example of that borrow button?
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And that's the button that you have to press to represent that you are borrowing funds, correct?
- A. Our research identified that's the button you press that allows you to potentially borrow funds.
- 21 | Q. So that's one way you can borrow funds, right?
- 22 | A. That is one way you can borrow funds.
- Q. You got a signal to the platform that you are borrowing funds if you want to borrow funds, correct?
- - A. That's accurate.

Sheridan - Cross

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- Q. Actually, you do that by like clicking this toggle, right?
 You say you're borrowing.
- 3 A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, we can agree that when a user borrows funds, they need to have enough assets to support that borrow initially,
- 6 correct?

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- 7 A. They need to have enough assets in collateral as determined 8 by the protocol to borrow those funds.
 - Q. Right. The system won't let them borrow unless they have enough assets to begin with to support that borrow, correct?
- 11 A. That is correct.
- MR. BURNETT: So let's take a look at that. We can go back one page to 78.
- Q. Do you see there is a section that says: Don't sell, just utilize?
- 16 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. In the second sentence, after under the hood it says: The Mango Markets risk engine permits users to take out fully
- 19 collateralized loans against any deposited assets, correct?
- 20 | A. Yes, sir.
- 21 Q. And fully collateralized means you have to have enough
- 22 assets to do the borrow when you click that borrow button,
- 23 | right?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- 25 | Q. In fact, the Mango Markets smart contract will check to

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Sheridan - Cross

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1 make sure someone has enough assets before it let's them

A. Yes, sir.

borrow, right?

- MR. BURNETT: Let's take a look at that. We can go down two pages to page 81. If you could zoom in on the screenshot here.
- 7 Q. This is a screenshot of the confirm withdrawal page, 8 correct?
- 9 A. Yes, sir.
- 10 Q. And it says this includes borrows of, in this example,
- 11 | 100,000 USDC, right?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. So it's checking how much you're borrowing. That's what the system is doing.
- 15 A. The check -- my interpretation would have already occurred.
- 16 | This is the confirmation.
- Q. Got it. Part of that confirmation is, it says there is an
- 18 account health check, correct?
- 19 | A. Yes, sir.
- 20 \ Q. And part of what it's checking is the account value, right?
- 21 A. Yes, sir.
- 22 | Q. That's to make sure you have enough assets to support that
- 23 | borrow, correct?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 | Q. And part of what it's checking is the risk and the leverage

- and the borrow value, right?
- 2 A. My confusion is on the withdrawal versus borrow. In this
- 3 screenshot, and this was a consistent theme in our
- 4 investigation, is identifying what was considered a withdrawal
- 5 and what was considered a borrow. As you can see, the top says
- 6 confirm withdraw, but the borrow value is listed here. So it's
- 7 difficult to make a distinction between a borrow and a
- 8 | withdrawal.
- 9 Q. Mr. Sheridan, we can agree this says includes borrow of
- 10 | 100,000 USDC, correct?
- 11 | A. Yes, sir.
- 12 | Q. So I think it's not so hard to make a distinction here to
- 13 understand that this is borrowing and then withdrawing, right?
- 14 A. But the includes part is the challenge. If you are about
- 15 | to withdraw 100,000 -- the amounts equate, yes, sir. The
- 16 | withdrawal of 100,000 USDC, that includes the full amount of
- 17 | that borrow, to me in this case would indicate that this full
- 18 amount is a borrow, yes, sir.
- 19 | Q. Right. What this is showing is someone is borrowing
- 20 | 100,000 USDC and withdrawing 100,000 USDC, correct?
- 21 A. Yes, sir, that's how I would interpret it.
- 22 | Q. Before it can do that, the system runs basically a credit
- 23 check on your account value to make sure you have enough assets
- 24 | there to support that borrow before you can withdraw it.
- 25 A. That's accurate.

1 MR. BURNETT: Now, let's go down to page 108.

I apologize. I sent you to the wrong spot, Mr. Sears.

- 3 Let's go to page 60.
- 4 Q. To keep a borrow open on Mango Markets, a Mango Markets
- 5 user has to maintain enough collateral in their account,
- 6 | correct?
- 7 A. To keep a borrow open. Can you clarify what you mean by
- 8 keep open?
- 9 Q. Sure. Why don't we deal with the documents. At the bottom
- 10 here it says watch your health ratio, right?
- 11 A. Yes, sir. I see that.
- MR. BURNETT: If we can go to the top of the next
- 13 page, please.
- 14 | Q. This says at the top: Once a position is opened, it must
- 15 | maintain a health ratio above zero percent. If an account
- 16 | falls to zero percent, it will be liquidated and the funds will
- 17 | be lost.
- 18 Did I read that right?
- 19 A. Yes, sir.
- 20 | Q. What that means is, you need to maintain enough collateral
- 21 to keep your health high enough if you want to keep your borrow
- 22 | open, right?
- 23 | A. Yes, sir.
- 24 | Q. Otherwise, you are going to get liquidated.
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

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- MR. BURNETT: Now, this shows up in a few other places, right, so page 103, why don't we go down there. If we can zoom in on the bottom.
- Q. This says on the second line: Maintenance health must be kept above zero to avoid liquidation, correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. To keep that borrow open you have got to keep that health up, right?
- 9 A. Yes, sir.
- 10 MR. BURNETT: Let's take this down.
- Q. I want to talk about liquidations, which you touched on, I think, briefly in your direct examination, correct?
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, the basic point here is that if someone has losses,
- 15 | they can lose their collateral, right?
- 16 A. By losses you mean the assets that they have borrowed on the collateral are in a negative state, yes.
- Q. So if they have lost money on a bet, the system can go grab their collateral to cover those losses, right?
- 20 A. Based on the health of their account, yes.
- Q. If you don't have enough assets, you can go bankrupt on the platform, right?
- 23 | A. Yes, sir.
- 24 | Q. Fair to say that going bankrupt typically not a good thing?
- 25 A. That's an accurate statement.

- 1 Q. Now, you also talked about socialized losses on the
- 2 platform, correct?
- $3 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 4 | Q. And basically what socialized losses are is, it means if
- 5 your losses are so big that you don't have enough collateral to
- 6 cover them and the insurance fund can't cover them, then
- 7 | everyone else on the platform is stuck holding the bag for your
- 8 | losses, right?
- 9 A. Everyone else on the platform will be contributing funds to
- 10 cover those losses, yes.
- 11 | Q. Everyone else has to chip in to pay your loss?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- 13 Q. Now, there is a way to avoid liquidation on the platform,
- 14 | right?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- 16 | Q. You could put more money into the platform, right?
- 17 A. Or reduce your borrows.
- 18 Q. You can cut down on borrows or you can put money in
- 19 | yourself, correct?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 | Q. Mr. Eisenberg didn't reduce his borrows or put money back
- 22 | into the platform, did he?
- 23 | A. No, sir.
- 24 | Q. Let's shift gears now and talk about a different topic.
- 25 You testified on direct examination that when someone

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starts using Mango Markets, they need to press a button that says the platform is unaudited and, quote, I understand and accept the risks.

Do you remember that?

- A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. That was, I think, Government Exhibit 1010, or something like that, the little screenshot, right?
 - A. I remember the screen. I don't remember the number.
 - Q. Fair enough.
- Now, that screenshot doesn't say what risks the person is accepting, correct?
- 12 A. No, sir.
- 13 Q. And you are not here today testifying as a legal expert,
- 14 | fair to say?
- 15 A. Correct, sir.
- Q. So you are not testifying that by clicking a button that
 says I accept the risks, every user of Mango Markets was giving
 up protections of the criminal law, right?
- MS. MARTABANO: Objection.
- 20 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 21 A. Can you repeat the question, sir.
- Q. Sure. You're not testifying that by clicking the button that says, I accept the risks, every user of Mango, as a matter
- 24 of fact, was giving up the protections of criminal law, right?
- 25 A. I'm not an attorney, sir, no.

Sheridan - Cross

- Q. You also understand that by the time of Mr. Eisenberg's
- 2 scheme in October 11 of 2022, the code actually had been
- 3 | audited, right?
- $4 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 5 | Q. And just to orient everyone, that's Government Exhibit
- 6 | 1011. This is the user guide again, right?
- 7 | A. Yes, sir.
- 8 | Q. If we go to page 3, this is the audit section, right?
- 9 | A. Yes, sir.
- 10 | Q. Now, you were asked a few questions generally about how
- 11 code audits work on direct examination, right?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- 13 | Q. But you weren't actually asked to go through the specific
- 14 | things that this audit covered, were you?
- 15 | A. No, sir.
- 16 Q. Let's take a look at Defense Exhibit 60. This is the audit
- 17 | that you looked at earlier, correct?
- 18 A. When you say earlier, earlier in the trial? I reviewed it
- 19 before trial and in trial, yes.
- 20 | Q. I apologize. This is the one that's linked on that web
- 21 page, correct?
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's go ahead to page 3.
- 24 | Q. Now, here there is an introduction section, right?
- 25 | A. Yes, sir.

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MR. BURNETT: Let's just orient everyone.

Q. This says in the first paragraph: Mango engaged Neodyme to do a detailed security analysis of their on-chain Mango V3 smart contract. A thorough audit was conducted between January and April 2022.

Right?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And it says the audit revealed some vulnerabilities but that Mango has released a fix for all issues except one informational finding in the second paragraph?
- 11 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, let's go ahead to page 5 of the audit. Let's zoom in on the first paragraph here. This is the methodology section, right?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And under the methodology section it says -- let's keep that blown up. It says: Neodyme's audit team, which consists of security engineers with extensive experience in Solana smart contract security, reviewed the code of the on-chain contract, paying particular attention to the following.

And then it has got a list of stuff they paid attention to, right?

23 | A. Yes, sir.

MR. BURNETT: If we could go down to the fourth bullet from the bottom, if you could highlight the fourth bullet from

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | the bottom, please.
- Q. One of the things they focused on was ruling out economic attacks, correct?
- 4 A. Can I see the paragraph above it, sir?
- 5 | 0. Sure.
- A. Yes, sir. Sorry. I just wanted to get the full context, yes, sir.
- Q. One of the things that security team that did the audit was focus on ruling out economic attacks, correct?
- 10 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, let's switch gears a little bit. You also testified about how Mango Markets had something called a risk calculator, is that right?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 MR. BURNETT: We can take this down, Mr. Sears.
- Q. Now, basically, the risk calculator is just a way to figure out when the value of a position will go up and when the value will go down and how that's going to affect your health on the platform, right?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you inputted some trades into that platform,
 particularly Mr. Eisenberg's long position one time and then
- 23 Mr. Eisenberg's short position another time, correct?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 | Q. And you couldn't input the long and the short position at

- the same time, right, because the trades were against each
 other?
- A. The risk calculator only allows you to enter one trade at a time.
- Q. So you couldn't mash the two accounts together; you had to keep them separate when you did the risk calculator?
 - A. There were two separate entries, yes.
- Q. When you inputted that information, you saw that when Mango went up relative to USDC, the value of Mr. Eisenberg's long position went up, right?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.

- 12 Q. And the value of the short position went down, correct?
- 13 A. We had to do it in a separate -- yes.
- Q. You had to do it separately because you can't do both accounts together, right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you also saw that when the value of Mango went down relative to USDC, the value of the long position went down,
- 19 | right?
- 20 A. Sorry. Say it one more time.
- 21 Q. Sure. When the value of Mango went down relative to USDC,
- 22 | the value of the long position went down, correct?
- 23 | A. Yes, sir.
- 24 | Q. And the value of the short position would go up, right?
- 25 | A. Yes, sir.

Sheridan - Cross

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1 | Q. And none of that is surprising, right?

A. No, sir.

- 3 | Q. That's just what long and short positions do, right?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. Now, all that really showed you was that Mr. Eisenberg's
- 6 trades were possible on the platform, right, they could
- 7 | technologically happen?
- 8 A. That's correct.
- 9 Q. And you haven't heard anyone suggest otherwise during
- 10 | trial, have you?
- 11 A. Suggest that these trades were not technologically
- 12 possible?
- 13 | Q. Right. No one has made that argument, right?
- 14 | A. No, sir.
- 15 | Q. And, again, you're not testifying as a legal expert here,
- 16 | correct?
- 17 | A. No, sir.
- 18 | Q. So you are not testifying that just because what the
- 19 defendant did was possible on the platform it was legal to do
- 20 on the platform. That's not your testimony, right?
- MS. MARTABANO: Object.
- 22 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 23 A. I'm not an attorney, so I can't offer testimony on legal
- 24 determinations.
- 25 | Q. Now, let's just stay on that risk calculator for one more

1 minute.

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You were asked if there was a warning that shows up on the risk calculator when you change the inputs around.

Do you remember that?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. There is a warning of sorts, isn't there?
- 7 A. Can you be more specific?
- 8 Q. Sure. When the account value is positive, things show up
- 9 in green and it says your health is good or great on the
- 10 platform, right?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- 12 | Q. When your account value goes down, things turn yellow and
- 13 | they say you might be liquidated and it says your account value
- 14 | is poor, right?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. And when things go really bad, the screen turns red and
- 17 | says you are going to be liquidated, and your position is
- 18 either very poor or I think the word it used was wrecked,
- 19 || right?
- 20 A. I don't remember wrecked. I remember the red indicator.
- 21 MR. BURNETT: Why don't we show the witness Government
- 22 | Exhibit 1907, just the witness.
- 23 \ Q. Do you recognize this type of screen? Do you recognize it?
- 24 | A. Yes.

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Q. Does this refresh your recollection that the screen turns

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Sheridan - Cross

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1 | red and says wrecked when your account gets low enough?

- A. Yes, sir.
- 3 | MR. BURNETT: We can take that down.
- 4 Q. Fair to say that things going from green to yellow to red,
- 5 some people interpret that as a warning to stop, right?
- 6 A. I think that's accurate.
- Q. Now, I want to move on and clear up just a couple of things from yesterday.
- 9 You testified about settling PnLs, one of the topics
 10 of your testimony, correct?
- 11 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's take a look at Government Exhibit
- 13 | 1011 again.
- 14 | Q. This is back to that user manual again, right?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: And I want to go ahead to page 113. You can zoom in here just grab the text, please.
- Q. This is the section that talks about settling PnL on a position, right?
- 20 | A. Yes, sir.
- 21 Q. And this says in the first bullet that settling PnL moves
- 22 | the profit or loss from the perp market into the USDC token
- 23 | balance, correct?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 Q. So the profit goes from the perp market into the Mango

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | Markets account, right?
- $2 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 3 Q. Going off the platform, it's going into the USDC balance in
- 4 your account on Mango Markets, correct?
- $5 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 6 Q. Do you see there is a warning at the bottom here?
- 7 A. I see the warning, yes, sir.
- 8 Q. And that warning says: This can take up to 60 seconds to
- 9 complete when using this feature on the UI, right?
- 10 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's take this down, but I want to stay
- 12 on the subject of settlement.
- 13 | Q. You testified that you had reviewed code data about a
- 14 settlement on Mr. Eisenberg's long position, correct?
- 15 | A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. And specifically you testified that you identified a
- 17 settlement of profit and loss in the amount of 50 million USDC,
- 18 | correct?
- 19 | A. Yes, sir.
- 20 | Q. Because, Mr. Sheridan, you actually didn't see 50 million
- 21 USDC anywhere in that settlement, did you?
- 22 | A. No, sir.
- 23 | Q. That doesn't appear anywhere in the actual code, right?
- 24 A. That's correct, sir.
- 25 | Q. So you did not see a settlement of 50 million USDC, right?

- 1 | That testimony was wrong.
- 2 A. I don't agree with that statement, sir.
- 3 | Q. You looked at a settlement, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Nothing in that settlement said 50 million USDC, correct?
- 6 | A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. So saying that you saw a settlement and that the code
- 8 showed 50 million USDC was not accurate, right?
- 9 A. Again, I disagree with that statement.
- 10 | Q. Why do you disagree with that?
- 11 A. So the settlement function was called to the platform.
- 12 Seventeen seconds later there was a withdrawal of the \$50
- 13 | million. By Mango Markets' own documentation, settlements have
- 14 | to be done in the -- into USDC, so based on the timing of when
- 15 the settlement was called, when the withdrawal occurred, and by
- 16 the, I'll call it, round number as the overwhelming majority of
- 17 | cryptocurrency transactions involve numbers that aren't even or
- 18 whole or round.
- 19 MR. BURNETT: I am going to move to strike this
- 20 portion of the testimony, your Honor.
- 21 THE COURT: It's overruled.
- 22 A. A round number from an investigation standpoint, to me,
- 23 | indicates a user-selected action versus an automated action by
- 24 | the protocol.
- 25 | Q. Let me break that down. We can agree from the document we

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | just looked at that settling does not withdraw tokens, right;
- 2 | it just moves tokens to your account balance, right?
- 3 A. That's accurate.
- 4 | Q. So clicking the settle does not withdraw that money, right?
- 5 A. That's correct.
- 6 Q. And you saw a settlement get clicked, right?
- 7 \parallel A. Yes, sir.
- 8 | Q. But you didn't see the amount of that settlement, right?
- 9 Not in the code. The code does not say anything about it.
- 10 A. That's correct, sir.
- 11 | Q. So what you are doing is, you're assuming that because
- 12 | later you saw a withdrawal that the settlement must have been
- an equal amount to the withdrawal, right?
- 14 A. I don't call it an assumption, sir. I am trying to link
- 15 | together the facts based on the data that I have.
- 16 Q. But you don't actually have any code data about the size of
- 17 | that withdrawal, correct?
- 18 A. That is correct.
- 19 | Q. It could be 10,000 USDC, right?
- 20 A. I don't have any data on it.
- 21 | Q. It could be 10 USDC, right?
- 22 | A. Again, based on the other pieces of information --
- 23 | Q. I'm just asking about the code, Mr. Sheridan. From the
- 24 code you looked at, you don't know if it was one USDC, right?
- 25 A. I don't know the amount.

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Sheridan - Cross

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1 | Q. You don't know if it was 50 USDC, right?

- A. I don't know the amount.
- 3 | Q. You don't know if it was 100 USDC, right?
- 4 A. Correct, sir.
- Q. You can't tell that from the code, like you testified
- 6 | yesterday, correct?
- 7 A. My testimony yesterday was about the settlement function
- $8 \parallel$ and my connection of those other pieces of information. I
- 9 cannot tell specifically from the code alone the amounts
- 10 | involved.
- 11 Q. You actually did have data about borrowing on Mango Markets
- 12 | during this time period, didn't you?
- 13 A. Can you -- in terms of amounts, can you be specific on the
- 14 data?
- 15 | Q. Sure. You had access to the discovery in this case, right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. You've been sitting here during trial, correct?
- 18 | A. Yes, sir.
- 19 | Q. So you saw data before trial about borrows on Mango Markets
- 20 and the amounts and the times of those borrows?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- 22 | Q. And you saw data during trial about the amounts and the
- 23 | times of those borrows in different accounts, right?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 | Q. But you didn't testify about any of that on your direct

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | examination with the defense, correct?
- 2 A. When I was asked how much was taken off the platform, that
- 3 amount includes those borrows.
- 4 Q. So we can agree then that there were borrows from
- 5 Mr. Eisenberg taking money off this platform?
- 6 A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. And on this point let's take a look. You were here for
- 8 | Special Agent LaGrange's testimony earlier, correct?
- 9 | A. Yes, sir.
- 10 MR. BURNETT: Let's take a look at Government Exhibit
- 11 | 502A, which is already in evidence.
- 12 Q. You saw Special Agent LaGrange testify that this was a
- document from Mr. Eisenberg's Discord account, correct?
- 14 A. I don't recall him saying that in testimony. If that is
- 15 \parallel what you -- I was in and out of the courtroom, so --
- 16 Q. You might have missed this one?
- 17 A. I remember this document. If you're asking me specifically
- 18 about where it's from, I don't --
- 19 | Q. Fair. It says Discord at the bottom on the tab, right?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 | Q. And in the user name section it says Avraham Eisenberg with
- 22 | a number next to it, right?
- 23 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's read rows 2 and 3 here, if we can
- 25 | highlight them.

- Q. In 2 and 3 Mr. Eisenberg writes: I'm looking at low cap coins listed on lending markets. The idea is buy a ton, massively increase the price, and borrow on lending to lever.
 - Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. We can agree that's a reference to borrowing, right?
- 7 MS. MARTABANO: Objection.
- 8 THE COURT: Sustained.
 - MR. BURNETT: Let's go ahead to rows 54 to 57.
- Q. Here, this is the Avraham Eisenberg account writing again, right?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- 13 Q. And here he writes: First question is viability.
- 14 Eyeballing Mango books. What happens if I spend 250K? Does it
- move 20 cents and stay there for a while? We can pull borrows.
- 16 Did I read that right?
- 17 | A. Yes, sir.
- 18 | Q. Now, you also saw Special Agent LaGrange present Government
- 19 Exhibit 318, correct?
- 20 A. I don't know of the number.
- 21 | Q. I apologize. I'm just throwing exhibit numbers at you?
- 22 MR. BURNETT: Here. Why don't we go to Government
- 23 Exhibit 318 for the witness and the jury.
- If we can zoom in on the box here.
- 25 | Q. This was a document, a search from Mr. Eisenberg's computer

Sheridan - Cross

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- that Special Agent LaGrange presented while you were watching trial, correct?
- 3 A. I don't remember this being presented. I've been dealing
- 4 with other issues in other matters, so I've been stepping in
- 5 and out of the courtroom.
- Q. You have been dealing with defense stuff, but you weren't

watching the part where she was showing the borrow screen here?

- A. I don't remember this screen being presented at trial.
- 9 Q. We can agree here that the title here says Mango Markets,
 10 correct?
- 11 | A. Yes, sir.

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- 12 | Q. And there is an URL. That URL is to
- 13 HTTPS..trade.mango.markets/borrow.
- 14 Do you see that?
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 Q. You have actually gone to visit the Mango Markets user
- 17 | interface from the version 3 part of the program, correct?
- 18 | A. Yes.
- 19 | Q. You flipped through the pages there?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 Q. That's how you got your understanding of this case, because
- 22 | you hadn't used Mango Markets before, right?
- 23 | A. That's part of how I got the understanding of the case.
- 24 | Q. So you know there was a borrows page on Mango Markets,
- 25 | correct?

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 A. That's accurate, yes.
- 2 Q. And that page is the one that had the place that you could
- 3 select all the different cryptocurrencies that you wanted to
- 4 | borrow from, right?
- 5 A. So I wasn't able to visit that page in my interaction with
- 6 | the website, because there is limited functionality, but that's
- 7 | a reasonable conclusion. If you're asking me if I visited that
- 8 page, I did not visit that page.
- 9 Q. I want to be sure. Did you not visit it because you had
- 10 | limited functionality? You actually remember trying to find it
- 11 and you couldn't get here, or you just didn't visit it?
- 12 A. I remember trying to conduct some actions on the site that
- 13 | it wouldn't let you go to further steps. I don't remember if
- 14 | the borrow page was one of those or not.
- 15 Q. We can agree there was a borrow page, right?
- 16 A. I can agree with that, yes.
- 17 | Q. Let's look at the time. You see there is this visit down
- 18 here at the bottom, second-to-last line?
- 19 | A. Yes, sir.
- 20 | Q. And now, the day and time there, it's October 11, 2022.
- 21 | That's the day we have been focused on in trial, correct?
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- 23 | Q. And it's 10:01 p.m. UTC, right?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- 25 | Q. That's starting at 6:00, right?

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | A. 6 p.m. Eastern.
- 2 | Q. And the duration is one hour and a little over a minute,
- 3 | right?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. From 6 to 7 p.m. on October 11, right?
- 6 | A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. And that's the time when Mr. Eisenberg was carrying out
- 8 | this scheme, right, 6 to 7 p.m. on October 11, when he was on
- 9 | this borrow page?
- 10 | A. The times are close. I would have to look at the exact
- 11 | timeline, but yes.
- 12 | Q. Right around there.
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Now, let's go back quickly to Government
- 15 | Exhibit 1011 on this topic.
- 16 | Q. This is the user manual again, right?
- 17 | A. Yes, sir.
- 18 MR. BURNETT: And we can go to page 135.
- 19 Q. Do you see there is actually kind of a set of FAQs with
- 20 | borrows here?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- 22 | Q. And the last one is the one I want to focus on, right. Do
- 23 | you see it says: How can I tell if I have borrows?
- 24 A. I see that, yes, sir.
- 25 Q. And there are a bunch of stars and it says: In the

Sheridan - Cross

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accounts tab, the balances table has a borrow column. All spot borrows will show up there.

Did I read that right?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. There have been account balances that have been entered in this case that show borrows listed on them, right?
 - A. That's correct.

MR. BURNETT: We can take this down.

- Q. You've also seen data from Mango Markets about how borrows changed on the platform between 6 and 8 p.m., when
- 11 Mr. Eisenberg was doing this attack, right?
- 12 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's take a look at Government Exhibit

 14 1002, which is already in evidence.
- Q. This is data from Mango Markets about borrows on the platform, correct?
- 17 A. It's data that's labeled total borrows. I don't know the source.
- 19 Q. Sure. Why don't we take a look --
- 20 MR. BURNETT: Mr. Sears, this might take a minute, but
 21 could you go to transcript page 364. If we could scroll up
 22 just to orient.
- MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, this being shown to the jury.
- MR. BURNETT: Testimony that's already come in, your

O4GMEIS2 Sheridan - Cross

1 Honor.

2 | THE COURT: It is not being shown to the jury at

- 3 present. Do you have an objection?
- 4 MS. MARTABANO: That was all I wanted to know, your
- 5 Honor.
- 6 Q. You remember that Tyler Shipe was one of the Mango
- 7 | witnesses and worked at Mango Markets?
- 8 | A. Yes, sir.
- 9 Q. Does this refresh your recollection that Government Exhibit
- 10 | 1002 is a set of data from Mango Markets about transactions and
- 11 | stats on the platform?
- 12 | A. Yes.
- MR. BURNETT: You can take this down and go back to
- 14 | 1002.
- 15 \parallel Q. You can see we are on the tab for borrows, correct?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. We are going to do a little fun spreadsheet work here.
- MR. BURNETT: Mr. Sears, if you could create a table
- 19 here, please.
- 20 | O. You see column A is date slash hour?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- 22 MR. BURNETT: You can filter that to get to October
- 23 | 11.
- 24 | Q. You see we are on October 11 now?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | Q. Do you also see there column B is labeled symbol?
- 2 | A. Yes, sir.
- 3 \parallel Q. And there it has -- it says AVAX at the top. AVAX is a
- 4 | type of cryptocurrency, right?
- 5 | A. Yes, sir.
- 6 MR. BURNETT: Why don't we start with filtering for USDC.
- Q. Now, in column D, do you see that it says total borrows for USDC?
- 10 | A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. Let's work through the day. From the top of this slide it
- 12 | starts out at about 41.4 million total borrows, right?
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- 14 | Q. If we scroll down, get down to the bottom, all the way
- 15 until 2100, that's about 5 p.m. it's at 41 million borrows of
- 16 USDC, right?
- 17 | A. Yes, sir.
- 18 | Q. You see, between 6:00, so 2200, and 7:00, it jumps from 41
- 19 | to what ends up being 95.8 million borrows of USDC off the
- 20 | platform, correct?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- 22 \parallel Q. So we can agree that the amount of USDC borrowed off of the
- 23 | Mango Markets on October 11, between 7 and 8, increased by
- 24 | about 54 million USDC, correct?
- 25 A. According to this spreadsheet, yes.

Sheridan - Cross

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- 1 | Q. According to the actual data from Mango Markets, right?
- A. Yes, sir. The distinction, as I was stating earlier, is that we tried to find --
- 4 MR. BURNETT: Objection. Move to strike, your Honor.
- 5 THE COURT: The motion is granted. The witness'
- 6 answer after the first sentence will be stricken.
- Q. Now, Mr. Sheridan, you can actually do this same exercise for every type of cryptocurrency that Mr. Eisenberg borrowed on October 11, right?
- 10 | A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. Let's do some of them. Why don't we do USDT next. That's
- 12 Tether, right?
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- MR. BURNETT: Let's light that up.
- Q. We can see here -- you see that the screen is oriented to
- 17 | A. Yes, sir.

USDT?

- 18 Q. And according to the Mango Markets documents, the total
- 19 borrows are about 2.6 million for most of the day here, right?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 Q. And then you see that at 2100 it's 2.6 million still,
- 22 || right?
- 23 | A. Yes, sir.
- 24 | Q. And by 2300 we are up to 5.9 million almost, right?
- 25 | A. Yes, sir.

- 1 Q. So the borrows during that period, when Mr. Eisenberg was
- 2 | carrying out his scheme, increased by about like 3.2 million
- 3 USDT, right?
- 4 A. According to this spreadsheet, yes.
- 5 | Q. According to the Mango Markets data, right?
- 6 | A. Yes, sir.
- 7 Q. Now, let's also take a look at Serum. That was another
- 8 | token you borrowed, right?
- 9 | A. Yes, sir.
- 10 | Q. And this is the page for Serum?
- 11 | A. Yes.
- 12 | Q. You can see again that borrows hover around somewhere in
- 13 the order of 550,000 for most of the day, right?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
- 15 | Q. And then there are 560,000 at 5 p.m., right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. And by 8 p.m. they have jumped to 2.9 million, right?
- 18 | A. Yes, sir.
- 19 Q. We can do this for Bitcoin too, that's another token that
- 20 he borrowed, right?
- 21 | A. Yes, sir.
- 22 | Q. Let's go to Bitcoin. You can see that it stays -- we are
- 23 on the Bitcoin page now, right?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 | Q. You can see that borrows on this Bitcoin page are about 14

Sheridan - Cross

- 1 | for most of the day, right?
- $2 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 3 Q. And you can see that they jump to 295 at the end of the
- 4 | day, right?
- $5 \parallel A. \text{ Yes, sir.}$
- 6 Q. We can agree that Mango Markets data shows that during the
- 7 | time when Mr. Eisenberg was carrying out his attack, these
- 8 | borrows jumped by over 250 Bitcoin, right?
- 9 | A. Yes, sir.
- 10 MR. BURNETT: Let's just do one last one. Why don't
- 11 we do Mango, MNGO.
- 12 | Q. We are on the Mango page now?
- 13 | A. Yes, sir.
- 14 Q. And you can see the total borrows there are about 530,
- 15 | 40,000 most of the day, right?
- 16 | A. Yes, sir.
- 17 | Q. And something changes at the end of the day, right?
- 18 | A. Yes, sir.
- 19 \parallel Q. It jumps to 49.7 million by the end, correct?
- 20 | A. Yes, sir.
- 21 | Q. According to the Mango Markets data.
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- 23 MR. BURNETT: No further questions, your Honor.
- 24 THE COURT: Ms. Martabano.
- MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

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Mr. Smith, if we could pull up Exhibit 1002, which we were just looking at with the jury.

Thank you, Mr. Sears.

If you could also sort for USDC on the borrows tab.

If you could scroll down to the 2200, 2300.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. MARTABANO:

- Q. Mr. Sheridan, while he's loading the data, do you remember
- 9 what time the settle command was called based on your work in
- 10 | this case.
- 11 A. I believe it was 2229, but I ask to refer to where it's in
- 12 documentation just to make sure I'm a hundred percent on that.
- 13 | Q. But it hasn't happened at 2200, is that right?
- 14 A. That is correct.
- 15 | Q. And looking at the spreadsheet that's up on the screen, I
- 16 | just wanted to point out, Mr. Burnett asked you that between 6
- 17 | and 7 p.m. it went from 41 million to 100 million. Can you
- 18 | look at that and tell me, between 6 and 7 and 8 p.m., what was
- 19 | the actual change? At 2200 hours, before Mr. Eisenberg's
- 20 settle and before his withdrawal, how much were the total
- 21 | borrows on the platform?
- 22 A. Sorry. There was a lot there.
- 23 | Q. Sure. At 2200, the total borrow column shows what number?
- 24 | A. Total borrow shows 100.8 million.
 - Q. So the increase from 41 million was between 21 and 2200

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Sheridan - Redirect

1213

1 before Mr. Eisenberg settled his position?

- A. That's correct.
- 3 Q. And the difference between 2200 and 2300 is actually a
- 4 decrease of 5 million in the borrows, approximately?
- 5 A. Approximately, yes.
- MS. MARTABANO: You can take that down. Thank you,

 Mr. Sears.
 - Q. Mr. Burnett walked you through the settle command and the withdrawal and sort of clarifying how much would have been settled or would not have been. And you, I believe, testified that you -- the settle command didn't actually have an amount
- 12 | next to it, is that correct?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- 14 | Q. And the next command was the withdrawal command.
- 15 Did that have a number next to it?
- 16 | A. It did.
- 17 | Q. What was that number?
- 18 A. Fifty million USDC.
- 19 Q. And how soon after the settle command was that pulled?
- 20 A. Seventeen seconds.
- 21 Q. And I believe you said that in your investigative
- 22 experience round numbers like that actually aren't very common.
- 23 Can you explain that.
- 24 A. Cryptocurrency tokens are often divided into fractions of
- 25 wholes, and cryptocurrency values fluctuate dramatically and

Sheridan - Redirect

So, in general, cryptocurrency transactions involve portions of tokens in dollars and cents in terms of the transactions that occur when a trade occurs or a purchase occurs or a withdrawal occurs or borrow occurs. It is an

unusual occurrence to see a whole round number without any -certainly any cents attached, much less any variation in the number itself.

(Continued on next page)

are not calculated in whole dollar amounts.

1 BY MS. MARTABANO:

- 2 | Q. I know Mr. Burnett walked you through some of the
- 3 documentation for Mango Markets. Based on that documentation
- 4 and your research in this case, I believe in order to withdraw,
- 5 do you first have to settle a position? Can you explain how
- 6 | that works?
- 7 A. In order to withdraw a profit and loss position, you have
- 8 | to settle it.
- 9 Q. And do you have to settle at least the amount of your
- 10 | withdrawal or how does that work? If you have no other assets
- 11 | on the platform, would you have to settle at least the amount
- 12 | of that withdraw in order to take it out or would you have to
- 13 settle -- what would happen if you would settle less?
- 14 A. You're talking a P&L settlement; correct?
- 15 | Q. Yes. So if you did a P&L settlement and you didn't have
- 16 any other assets in that account and you sought to withdraw
- 17 | more than you had settled, would that work?
- 18 A. No, ma'am.
- 19 | Q. Why not?
- 20 | A. Because it's not considered profit and you don't have
- 21 profit assets in your account.
- 22 | Q. If you were able to withdraw the \$100 million, safe to say
- 23 | the settle was at least \$100 million?
- MR. BURNETT: Objection.
- MS. MARTABANO: I'll rephrase, your Honor.

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Q. Safe to say that if you withdrew \$50 million and you had no other assets on the platform, you must have settled at least \$50 million from your P&L to be able to do that withdrawal?

Sheridan - Redirect

MR. BURNETT: Objection.

THE COURT: It's overruled.

- A. If you're settling a \$50 million P&L settlement, you have to have at least \$50 million of profit in your account. Am I answering your question?
- Q. A little bit.

If you were able to withdraw \$50 million, does that mean you had to settle at least \$50 million of profit before you were able to withdraw that if you had no other assets in that account?

- A. If you're able to withdraw the \$50 million from your account the challenge is profit and loss if it's a profit and loss settlement, yes, that statement is accurate.
- Q. And from all the documentation you've seen and as

 Mr. Burnett so rightly pointed out, when you've been in trial,

 the evidence you've seen in trial, do they clearly show whether

 the October 11th withdrawals were accompanied by borrows?

MR. BURNETT: Objection. Sidebar.

THE COURT: Let's have a sidebar.

(Continued on next page)

(At the sidebar)

THE COURT: So, fir first of all, I'm giving you some leeway with the leading questions just to get through this, but you need to make the questions not leading.

Sheridan - Redirect

MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

MR. BURNETT: My main issue, your Honor, is she's now leading her questions over from factual things into intruding on the jury's function by asking, from all the evidence you've seen, is this clear or not clear. What she's trying to get the expert to do is effectively testify whether there is or is not reasonable doubt as to this particular point. The expert can testify to what he saw or didn't see, and it would allow him to be here during trial, which has been fair, but he can't give a broad characterization about what he thinks is clear or not clear from the evidence at trial.

THE COURT: And I don't know that you're trying to do that.

MS. MARTABANO: I wasn't.

THE COURT: I think this goes along with the way the question is phrased. So what is the question?

MS. MARTABANO: I'll rephrase. Just based on the evidence he has seen in the case. Tom, you keep saying --

THE COURT: Let me hear the full question.

MS. MARTABANO: Has he seen any evidence that the withdrawals were definitely accompanied by borrows or not.

MR. BURNETT: It's the same --

THE COURT: I think it's got to be a more focused question because I think the issue that Mr. Burnett has is that kind of broad characterization divorced from any particular evidence that he is reviewing and expressing an opinion on does seem to get to the ultimate issue is going to be placed in front of the jury. However, can you certainly ask him more targeted questions as to the opinions he's given or the evidence that he's reviewed and relied on in preparing his opinion and ask him to explain the basis for his opinion, and that's fair for you to do.

MR. BURNETT: I think we'd just ask that this really, since -- when the characterizations of clear and definite are put into the question, it goes beyond a leading question into just like a straight jury argument. So in crafting these, we'll be objecting any time there's a "clear" or "definite" or predicate like that placed into these leading questions.

THE COURT: I understand. But your fundamental objection is on the general characterization of having been in the courtroom for the entire case, is there reasonable doubt as to whether these are borrows or withdrawals, things like that?

MR. BURNETT: Yeah, that's basically --

THE COURT: I agree that the way the prior question was phrased, it is very close to that, but I think that can be resolved by rephrasing the way you're asking these questions.

O4GCeis3 Sheridan - Redirect MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Let's move. (Continued on next page)

O4GCeis3

Sheridan - Redirect

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1 (In open court)

- 2 BY MS. MARTABANO:
- Q. Mr. Sheridan, I'm going to show you what has been marked as
 Government Exhibit 120A.
- 5 MS. MARTABANO: You can publish this to the jury, 6 Mr. Smith.
 - Q. Please take a look at this, Mr. Sheridan. It was described, I believe, while you were hearing testimony that this shows web visits and searches by Mr. Eisenberg pulled from his computer on October 11th. Please take a look.
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. You were shown on cross examination exhibit 318, which showed a link to viewing the borrow link at Mango Markets. Is that the link that was appears to be shown in line 6? And I'm just asking you if the URL is the same, not necessarily that everything is identical.
- 17 A. Yes, it appears to be the same URL.
- 18 | Q. And can you tell us what link was pulled at line 3?
- 19 A. You want me to read the whole link or --
- 20 Q. Just the description is fine.
- 21 A. It's trade.mango.markets for Mango perpetuals.
- 22 | Q. And it's not the borrow?
- 23 A. That is a different link.
- 24 | Q. And same for line 13?
- 25 A. That's the same link as in line 3, trade.mango.markets for

O4GCeis3

Sheridan - Redirect

1221

1 | Mango --

- 2 | Q. Same for line 16?
- 3 A. That's the same as the previous two.
- 4 | Q. And 17?
- 5 A. This is a link to the Blockworks foundation GitHub site for
- 6 | Mango client version 3.
- 7 | Q. And line 18?
- 8 A. This is a link for how to use the risk calculator.
- 9 | Q. Line 19?
- 10 A. So to clarify, the previous link was for the tutorial on
- 11 | the risk calculator. This link is for the risk calculator
- 12 | itself.
- 13 | Q. And finally, 23.
- 14 A. This is Mango Markets documentation for version 2, the
- 15 | overview of those documents.
- MS. MARTABANO: Thank you.
- 17 Mr. Smith, if you can take that down and bring up
- 18 | GX 1011 and turn to page 133.
- 19 Q. On 120A, do you know one way or another if someone is going
- 20 | to open a perpetual position, can that be done from the borrow
- 21 page? I know you testified you hadn't looked at it live at the
- 22 | time, but do you know one way or another from your research on
- 23 | the platform?
- 24 A. Can you open a perpetual position from the borrow page? My
- 25 | testimony would be no, but I did not try to execute that

function.

MS. MARTABANO: If you could bring up, Mr. Smith, what is my P&L position, what is my settled P&L.

- Q. Please take a look and read this entire thing to yourself. As far as when we were talking earlier about the settlement of a P&L and withdrawing from the platform, can you explain to us how, if you are able to withdraw, what your settlement the minimum your settlement must have been at the time to reflect if you have no other assets in your account and you are going to withdraw, how does the settlement process work in
- A. If you have no other assets in your account?

order to call the withdraw command?

- Q. Right. Other than the position that you are going to partially settle or settle.
 - A. If you have no other assets in your account and you are looking to settle your profit and loss, your profit and loss will be settled based on the account value. If it's a profit, the account value increase. It will be settled in USDC to your account balance, and then your withdrawal will be the level of profit you have settled from that account.
 - Q. And would you be able to withdraw, in the instance where you don't have other assets sitting in your account, would you be able to withdraw more than the value of your settlement?
- 25 MS. MARTABANO: Bringing down up to the last -- the

Not for a profit and loss settlement.

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bottom of this.

- Q. For example, you buy one SOL perp at \$100 using 1 BTC for collateral. Now assume the oracle drops to \$80. If no settlements have happened yet on your account, you would show an unsettled balance of minus \$20. If you settle your balance, you will still have one BTC and your SOL perp position, but it will now borrow \$20 USDC. So if you had nothing in your account and you lost money and you settled it, is this suggesting you would then show a borrow, but not a withdrawal?
- Q. I believe Mr. Burnett was asking you about the risk calculator and your ability to simulate multiple trades or from multiple accounts at one time on the risk calculator?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.

That's correct.

- Q. I think you said there's no way to simulate multiple transactions on the risk calculator at once; is that right?
- A. I may have gotten hung up. I thought he was asking me simultaneously. That's how I was answering that question.
- 19 Q. I see. So you could do it, but just not both at the same 20 time?
- 21 | A. That's correct.
- Q. I think you testified yesterday about the fact that
 separate accounts wouldn't settle against one another anyway;
 is that right? So if I had two separate accounts set up on
 Mango Markets, you can't take the collateral from account A to

1 settle a position in account B?

MR. BURNETT: Objection. Leading.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A. Yes.

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- Q. Can you explain that to us, if you remember that testimony.
- 6 A. That's correct. The accounts -- all accounts within that
- 7 | individual account have assets assigned solely to that account.
 - So any activity that occurs with that account happen only
- 9 within that account.
- 10 Q. Was there any requirement in the documentation that you've
- 11 | reviewed -- or what, if any, requirement was there in the
- 12 documentation you reviewed that you link all of your accounts
- on Mango Markets so that you tell Mango, hey, I've got multiple
- 14 | accounts?
- 15 | A. There is no requirement.
- 16 | Q. Was there anything in those documents that would say you
- 17 | couldn't have separate accounts that weren't linked?
- 18 | A. No, ma'am.
- 19 Q. I believe Mr. Burnett asked you about the health
- 20 requirement and showed you pieces of GX 1011 where you could do
- 21 | the toggling for withdrawal and not withdraw. Can you explain
- 22 | your understanding of the impact of that toggle when you could
- 23 | toggle on borrow?
- 24 A. So, the impact of the borrow as executed on the protocol
- 25 was something that we could not definitively, by our analysis

and code, determine what was labeled a borrow versus a withdraw. What appears in the code is a borrow designation as a 1 or a 0.

Q. And what does the 1 or the 0 mean?

MR. BURNETT: Objection. Foundation.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, can you ask some foundational questions.

MS. MARTABANO: Sure.

- Q. Can you tell us what you researched in the code without telling us your conclusion and how you came to understand that and based on your background, training, and the research you did in this case.
- A. So our analysis of transactions was primarily done through Blockchain explorers using pulling up the information on the transactions as they reported to the Blockchain. Within the results of those searches, transactions were listed as either "borrow 0" or a "borrow 1." There was no other information that we were able to identify in the code that listed anything specifically designating a withdrawal as opposed to a borrow. In order to try and clarify what "borrow 0" and "borrow 1" meant, we contacted Mango Markets —

MR. BURNETT: Objection.

THE COURT: The overruled.

A. We contacted Mango Markets development teams and inquired about the "borrow 1," "borrow 0" designation.

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Sheridan - Redirect

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MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, is that sufficient to ask
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      what they --
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               MR. BURNETT: Sidebar, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Quick one.
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                (Continued on next page)
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1 (At the sidebar)

MR. BURNETT: So I think we're getting into the heartland of the problem area that we had talked about yesterday where Mr. Sheridan, for starters, is very conspicuously using "we" whenever he's talking about this because he's talking about what the FTI team did. And now we've added an additional level of hearsay where it sounds like he's about to testify based on what some unspecified Mango developer who is unclear if he talked to or an FTI person talked to or told them about zeros and ones. So not only is this outside of his expertise, and therefore not an admissible area of inquiry, it also relies on multiple nested levels of hearsay and expertise for other people, which clearly he was not capable of doing himself. We also have not received any of the underlying bases about either a zero or one point or the supposed call with Mango developers. So we have no way to cross examine on this point, which is a 705 problem.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, let me just make sure I understand. So essentially, he's leader of the team, and so he knows that there is a borrow/withdraw function. And so, he goes and asks his team, go find me the code basis for the borrow and the code basis for the withdraw function. What I understand his testimony is, it's that his team returned back and then said, well, we have this specification of the borrow function as two designations, there's a "borrow 0" and a

"borrow 1." Those seem to equate to both the borrows and withdrawals. There's no separate withdrawal designation in the code.

MS. MARTABANO: Correct.

THE COURT: And so, he is using his expertise at the higher level of the code to say, I know how smart contracts work, and so, I want to figure out what the separate basis for the withdraw function is so that if there is a linkage between that code and ultimately the smart contract transaction that leads to either a borrow or withdraw, I'm trying to figure that out. And so that's what he's testifying to; right?

MS. MARTABANO: Right.

about is this underlying evidentiary that the government says they just don't have what he looked at. And so, they can't actually cross examine this witness on the basis of the underlying factual predicate. So even if I'm with you on the Rule 702 and the fact he's relying on his team for some of this, even if I was with you on that part of the inquiry, there's a basic fairness point that the government doesn't have that underlying material. So help me out with that.

MS. MARTABANO: Sure. Really, what I'm getting at is -- I can't remember which page of GX 101 was showed that had the withdraw, it was a borrow instead of withdraw of \$100,000. I think we can avoid this by pulling up that. The issue here

Sheridan - Redirect

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is the government presented on cross a suggestion of a screenshot that if you're clicking withdraw and you have that borrow toggled and you're automatically doing a \$100,000 withdrawal and it is \$100,000 borrow, our understanding, based on Mango Markets documents and their research is that it won't always be the case that, just because you say I would agree to borrow, that your whole position is a borrow. So the protocol works such that if I have \$1,000 in my account and I want to withdraw \$1,500, the first thousand is my balance, not a borrow. It's not a full \$1,500 borrow. And I think it's confusing based on what Mr. Burnett showed because he showed where the borrow and the withdrawal were equal, and we're just trying to establish that that will not always be the case.

THE COURT: I'm with you. I understand what you're doing. I'm saying that just in the way that the government provided you with those exhibits so that you could inquire, cross examine their witnesses, et cetera, they don't have the underlying code base that the expert is now referring to that his team gathered. That's the issue that I'm trying to figure out.

MS. MARTABANO: That code base is public at GitHub, which I believe the government knows and was disclosed as a source of their analysis. It's a Mango Markets code that he's been testifying about that's come in to evidence through the government's links, through everything.

MR. BURNETT: There are multiple levels here. First we, need the specific code they're talking about. Second, he's very explicitly testified he couldn't figure it out from the code. So what he did is went and called Mango developers, which we never received any disclosure about any notes about who he talked to, what that conversation was, whether he was part of the conversation, whether it was a conversation with somebody at FTI or somebody at FTI that told him about the conversation. So we don't only not have the code that he's talking about, we also don't have this conversation that he's talking about. The Court bent over backwards the other day to let this guy talk about areas that were far beyond what they initially disclosed.

So it's deeply, deeply unfair and prejudicial to the government to put us in the spot where we're asking him about the user documents that have been in this case, disclosed in an exhibit a month before trial, and now we're getting into questions about a set of code lines and a conversation with Mango developers that we never even knew about, let alone knew that he reviewed and what specific line he's talking about until just now.

THE COURT: Well, you did ask the witness about those spreadsheets that he had not -- were not part of his affirmative testimony and that you had characterized as Mango Markets documents and had him walk through the borrows; right?

MR. BURNETT: We disclosed those a month before trial.

THE COURT: That's what I hope that I've done. I

think there's an issue of whether they have what it is he's

relying on, because if they did -- here's what we're going to

do: You're going to cross him on this; right? Or are you not

going to?

MR. BURNETT: I don't even know if I'm going to cross

MR. BURNETT: I don't even know if I'm going to cross him on it because I don't even know what he's talking about.

THE COURT: Let's see what the testimony is and we'll pick it up. If you make a motion to exclude, then I will tell the jury to disregard testimony and figure out what that's going to look like. Right now, it's unclear to me -- I mean, do you have this code? If he looked at it, how does the FTI team not have this code?

MS. MARTABANO: It's because it's publicly available. I don't think that they downloaded every time they examined it. I imagine they have a copy. But it's the GitHub that you could just click on it and access it, as I understand it. I don't think that they're creating a spreadsheet every time that they examine the code because they just pick it up live, look at it much like with the Blockchain, you bring it up, you analyze it, and then it's always available because it's publicly available to pull and apply their expertise to.

MR. BURNETT: This also doesn't capture the separate point about the fact that the FTI team clearly could not figure

this out, so they called someone who has not been identified, whose notes have not been produced to tell them what the answer was, that person's not here and not subject to cross examination.

MS. MARTABANO: Your Honor, we won't go into that. That was a surprise to me.

THE COURT: If I understood the testimony and context, what I gather his team did is that they located the function, and I agree with you that we don't know what they asked the Mango development team, but they probably wanted to make sure that those were the applicable functions.

MR. BURNETT: But even if that's what they did, then the answer, yes or no, and who it came from and what that person said is not only hearsay, which would be like a second or third order hearsay piece for someone we can't cross examine, they never produced the underlying notes, they never provided notice of the call. I would like to cross examine him of who was on the call, what specifically did you show them on the call, what exactly did they say on the call. I don't have any of that underlying information because none of it was made available. In fact, it wasn't disclosed until ten seconds ago when he was on the stand.

MS. MARTABANO: I think there may be a way to shortcut this. The code says zeros and ones, they determined that.

That's for you're either borrowing or on a withdrawal you're

borrowing.

I really just want to point out because the code is a zero and a one, there's no way to tell when it's toggled on that you are definitely borrowing or definitely withdrawing. And he did say, I believe, already, that the code is unclear as to whether having the 1 on the toggle on, which is the toggle they talked about, means it's all a withdrawal or all a borrow or some portion. And, in fact, you would need the screenshot that comes up given during a transaction that one of which, an example of which Mr. Burnett showed, which would tell you as the user this portion is a borrow, this is how much you're withdrawing. We do not have any evidence in the record from Mango or the government of what that screen would have looked like for Mr. Eisenberg's trade. The fact that they're suggesting that it would have looked like a complete --

THE COURT: That's an argument that you can make in your case. I'm sure that you will make that argument. For present purposes, if Mr. Burnett were to cross Mr. Sheridan on this issue, would he be able to get on a computer and show Mr. Burnett the code that he's referring to or in some way provide the basis for the opinion that he's giving to the jury?

MS. MARTABANO: I think so. I don't know without being able to speak to him, but I believe so. If he clicked on the Mango Markets hub, he could find it.

MR. BURNETT: This should all be excluded because it's

Sheridan - Redirect

not noticed, totally new, and we never received the underlying basis. That's our initial application. If the Court is not inclined to grant that application, we would ask if we could voir dire outside the presence of the jury on it. THE COURT: Let's figure this out and see if you can do it. That's my fundamental concern, is that the government doesn't have the underlying basis for this opinion and then there's the other issues, but we can get to that. (Continued on next page)

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1 (In open court)

THE COURT: Members of the jury, we're going to take a quick 10-minute break, bonus break while we work things out.

And so, all rise for the jury.

(Continued on next page)

1 (Jury not present) 2 THE COURT: Mr. Burnett. 3 MR. BURNETT: Thank you. 4 Mr. Sheridan. Just a few questions about this zero-one thing you're testifying about. 5 6 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 7 Who was it that went into the code and MR. BURNETT: found zeros and ones? 8 9 THE WITNESS: That would be members of my team. 10 MR. BURNETT: Would you personally have been able to 11 do that yourself or you needed them to do it for you to find 12 the zeros and ones? 13 THE WITNESS: I've never tried, so I can't -- I don't 14 know. 15 MR. BURNETT: And if I showed you the full code today, 16 could you today point me to the zeros and ones and say what 17 they mean? 18 THE WITNESS: So, one step back. The zero and one in the code review was conducted by members of my team. 19 The zero 20 and one as displayed in the Blockchain explorer is something 21 that I can do and I'm familiar with. 22 MR. BURNETT: Sorry. I want to make sure I 23 understand. 24 So the code base is not something that I could show 25 you today and you would be able to find for me and tell me

where it is in the code base and what it means, that's something your FTI team did? Or you would just be parroting what your FTI team told you about it?

THE WITNESS: The code base, that is, I would need to rely on my team for the code review.

MR. BURNETT: And this Blockchain explorer thing, do you have the documents with you that you looked at for this Blockchain explorer thing to find the zeros and ones?

THE WITNESS: I don't have them with me.

MR. BURNETT: So we'd move to preclude this entire line of testimony.

THE COURT: Is that something that you can find, do you know what the URL is and could you find it in five seconds?

THE WITNESS: We could have it in minutes, sir. Me personally, right now?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I would need the transaction data of a borrow and another transaction to be able to find it. We have specific ones. I could make that effort, sir, if that's what you're asking.

THE COURT: Explain to me, you mentioned code and you mentioned Blockchain explorer. So tell me the relationship between those two things and how it is the basis of your opinion.

THE WITNESS: So the Blockchain explorer is a product

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that is publicly available in order to analyze and pull information about the Blockchain transactions. So in this case, specific borrows or deposits or withdrawals and so forth. The code -- there are elements of code within the Blockchain explorer and instructions and program logs specific to the transaction you are researching. The code for the Mango Markets protocol upon which those transactions are based and details the instructions of what reports the 1 or the 0 as it relates to borrow is that is what we've been discussing, it's on GitHub and is the much broader and more extensive set of instructions to allow the Mango Markets protocol to run. THE COURT: So for your opinion, are you relying on what you reviewed yourself in the Blockchain explorer or instead what your team reviewed in the code base? THE WITNESS: The Blockchain explorer shows the 1 and 0, which I've personally seen, if that's what you're asking. THE COURT: So when you testified about a "borrow 1" and a "borrow 0," is that from this Blockchain explorer or is it from the code base?

THE WITNESS: The ones and zeros are reported on the Blockchain explorer.

THE COURT: In what way did you rely on your team's analysis to figure out what those terms meant within the Blockchain explorer?

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THE WITNESS: So looking at the 1 and the 0 in the Blockchain explorer and looking at the program log and instruction logs, I could not identify what the 1 and the 0 meant. Part of the objective, as requested by the defense counsel, was to identify which transactions were borrows, which were lends, or which were withdrawals and which were borrows. So because I could not identify what that 1 and 0 meant, I asked my team, can you guys go into the deeper full code base upon which the program is written, or the instructions for the protocol, I should say, and see if you can find information as to why this is being reported as a 1 and a 0. THE COURT: So for any borrow or withdrawal in a user's account, they are reflected as what in Blockchain explorer? THE WITNESS: Well, that's the challenge. relates to this 1 and 0? THE COURT: I'm saying, is that how they're reflected, either as a 1 or a 0? THE WITNESS: Yes. The borrow designation is either 1 or 0.THE COURT: For any transaction. What about a pure withdrawal where there's absolutely no borrow? THE WITNESS: That's the challenge. There's no withdrawal 1 or 0. There's only borrow 1 or 0.

THE COURT: For all transactions?

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THE WITNESS: For all transactions that I reviewed --I don't know -- as it relates to this matter -- and I need to clarify that, for the transactions that we reviewed related to trying to identify whether a withdrawal was a borrow or not. So I didn't review, personally, every transaction and looked for the 1 or 0. We looked for, as it relates to the \$50 million -- 50 million USDC, we looked for that 1 or 0 oridentified that 1 or 0 on that transaction. THE COURT: In the Blockchain explorer? THE WITNESS: In the explorer. THE COURT: Did you do that or did your team do that? THE WITNESS: They researched the activity and I reviewed the results of that research. THE COURT: How is that reflected? Did you get printouts of the Blockchain explorer log or did you just view it online? THE WITNESS: They sent me the transaction ID for that transaction and I pulled up that transaction online and viewed it. THE COURT: Okay. Understood. MR. BURNETT: Can I inquire further, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. MR. BURNETT: So I want to be clear about something. When you asked your team to figure out what 0 and 1 means, that

was because you do not have the technological background to

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THE WITNESS: I don't remember this particular development member. Do you remember who it could have been? MR. BURNETT: THE WITNESS: We were communicating with I think Pam and Maximillian and Microwaved Cola. MR. BURNETT: Microwaved Cola, is that what you said? THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. MR. BURNETT: Those Discord things are actual messages, so they're typed out like with a screenshot? THE WITNESS: I don't know if we kept screenshots, but they're typed out. MR. BURNETT: Do you have them with you? THE WITNESS: No, sir. MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, I think it's very clear -we could do this outside the presence of Mr. Sheridan, is probably appropriate. Based on the Court's ruling yesterday and what's been developed today, none of this is appropriate testimony. THE COURT: Is it as simple as striking Mr. Sheridan's testimony as to what the 1 or the 0 mean? MR. BURNETT: And no further questions on that one-zero code analysis topic. THE COURT: We'll do that. And I think just to speed

things up, once we finish with this, I can give the parties the

reasons for excluding that testimony, but I think in the

interest of time, it makes sense to get the jury back in and to continue with the redirect examination and any recross. that make sense to both sides?

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MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.

I just wanted to clarify before so we don't have any problems. I would like to show him DX 20, he will not testify about ones and zeroes, but DX 20 which is already admitted in evidence, which is basically another shot similar to what the government showed that's in the GX 1011, the Mango Markets documents. It's just another example and I think it would cure the prejudice I was mentioning earlier about the fact that what they showed was a withdrawal that was a 100-percent withdraw and borrow. And DX 20 shows an instance where there is --

THE COURT: Well, I don't think you can preview this with the witness. I think just do whatever you're going to do and we'll take the objections up as they come.

MS. MARTABANO: Okay.

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(Jury present)

THE COURT: Before the break, you heard testimony concerning what a 1 and a 0 meant. You should disregard that testimony. It is stricken from the record.

Ms. Martabano, you may proceed with a different line of questioning.

MS. MARTABANO: Thank you, your Honor.

Mr. Smith, if you could bring up DX 20. This has already been admitted into evidence, so you can show it to the jury. If you could bring up next to that GX 1011, page 81. BY MS. MARTABANO:

- Mr. Sheridan, can you see the two exhibits on your screen?
- 13 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 14 Q. Mr. Burnett was just asking you about the one on the 15 left-hand side from GX 1011 showing a withdraw and a borrow -a withdraw that says -- includes a borrow of the amount that's 16 17 equal to the withdraw. Do you remember testifying about that?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Looking at DX 20, I'm going to have Mr. Smith turn to page 19 2 of that. Looking at this exhibit, can you explain what the 21 withdrawal string says at the bottom and what that indicates to 22 you based on your understanding of Mango Markets.
- 23 A. Based on my understanding, it is a confirmation withdrawal 24 that is including both what's labeled a withdrawal and a

25 borrow. 04GCeis3

Sheridan - Redirect

1245

1 | Q. Are those two numbers equal?

- A. They are not equal.
- 3 Q. And why are they not equal based on your understanding of
- 4 | Mango Markets?
- 5 A. Because the requested withdrawal does not have enough
- 6 assets within the account to be withdrawn without completing a
- 7 borrow.

- 8 | Q. Is it possible to have just borrowed the whole amount?
- 9 A. It would have been possible the whole amount if there's
- 10 enough collateral and health in the account to complete the
- 11 | borrow.
- 12 | Q. But in this instance, they're withdrawing more than the
- 13 borrow. So there's a distinction between the borrow and the
- 14 | withdraw amount?
- MR. BURNETT: Objection. Leading.
- 16 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 17 | A. Yes, ma'am.
- MS. MARTABANO: You can take that down. Thank you,
- 19 Mr. Smith.
- 20 Q. I believe Mr. Burnett was talking to you about using the
- 21 | risk calculator and simulating Mr. Eisenberg's transactions and
- 22 | whether you received a warning or anything like that. We've
- 23 | talked about how a settle and a withdrawal would work on the
- 24 platform.
- 25 Based on your understanding and using the risk

- 1 | calculator to simulate those transactions, when
- 2 Mr. Eisenberg -- when you entered the transaction that led to
- 3 | the long increasing in value, do you remember what the maximum
- 4 account value was, the maximum balance was showing in the
- 5 | account at that time?
- 6 A. In terms of dollar amount?
- Q. Yeah. And it can be a ballpark, it doesn't have to be specific.
- 9 A. It would have exceeded \$100 million. I don't remember the
- 11 Q. And based on your understanding of the platform, if you had
- 12 | taken \$50 million out from that \$100 million, based on your
- 13 understanding of how health ratios work and collateral, would
- 14 | the account still have been healthy after a \$50 million
- 15 | withdrawal?

exact.

- 16 A. If you're taking \$50 million from an account that has
- 17 | \$100 million value in it, yes.
- 18 | Q. Why is that?
- 19 A. Because you still have enough positive assets, whether it's
- 20 | collateral or other positively valued positions as compared to
- 21 your liabilities.
- 22 | Q. Mr. Burnett asked you about the Mango DAO and how the code
- 23 | was launched. Who initially launched version 1 of the code?
- 24 Was it the DAO?
- 25 A. No, that would have been the Blockworks foundation.

and if not, why?

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- He asked you about this could be a decentralized or 2 centralized, and a centralized entity could similarly propose 3 changes to the code. For the Mango DAO, if I wanted to change 4 something right this instant, can I immediately implement that,
- 6 A. You cannot immediately implement because your proposed 7 changes have to go before the DAO as a vote. You have to have enough Mango tokens to be able to propose that vote. The other 8 9 members of the DAO have to conduct the vote and it has to be
 - Is there a minimum amount of time that that might take?
- 12 I believe they had a three-day minimum on their voting 13 procedures.
 - Q. And even if it wasn't a three-day minimum, can you explain a little more about how the voting works, how reaching consensus, the minimum amount of votes works in order to make proposals and get changes on the DAO.
 - A. So in order to be able to participate in the voting procedures, you have to stake or, for lack of better explanation, lock up a volume of Mango tokens. The volume you lock up and commit to the DAO will effect certain factors about voting rights and other timelines associated to the voting process. Once you have staked those tokens and are granted recognition of that staking, you can then make proposals to the DAO for votes.

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- And people have to have time to vote, some period of time to vote on those; is that accurate?
- That's correct. Α.
- Going back to the discussion about going bankrupt on Mango Q. Markets, as far as you're aware, other than liquidation, is there any other consequence to going bankrupt on Mango Markets for the individual account that was liquidated?

MR. BURNETT: Objection. Scope.

THE COURT: Overruled.

- Can you repeat the question, please. Α.
- Sure. Mr. Burnett was asking you about being bankrupt on Mango Markets and the impact of that, and I'm just asking you on Mango Markets, if your account goes bankrupt, other than becoming liquidated, is there any other consequence to you?
- Α. The consequence is liquidation of your account, yes.
- As far as you know, was there anything stopping you if you 16 17 had been bankrupted once from opening another account later on 18 Mango Markets?
 - There is no stoppage of that, no.
- 20 What, if any, rules does Mango Markets have built in to 21 prevent repeat bankrupters from getting on the system again and 22 again?
- 23 Due to the lack of identity requirements, they wouldn't 24 know that information. And so, they don't put those procedures in place.

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Sheridan - Redirect

- And they also asked you about socialized loss. 1 2 instance, in the trades at issue, did Mango Markets have to use socialized loss in order to cover the losses incurred by the 3 protocol? 4
 - A. We did not look into those procedures. I don't know that answer.
 - Q. We discussed on your direct the fact that there had been a bad debt repayment proposal that was passed?
 - Α. Proposal, yes.
 - \$67 million repaid. Does that affect your analysis here of whether there was socialized loss?
- 12 MR. BURNETT: Objection. Leading.
- 13 THE COURT: You're going to have to rephrase that 14 question.
- 15 MS. MARTABANO: Sure.
 - Can we show the exhibit, which I believe is 901, just to Mr. Sheridan.
 - Q. Mr. Sheridan, while that's coming up, if you could just explain your understanding of the order of how things proceed on Mango Markets after a bankruptcy. So liquidation going on forward to finish off that loss up to socialized loss, which Mr. Burnett was talking to you about.
 - So liquidation followed by bankruptcy, followed by insurance fund, followed by socialized losses.
 - And based on your understanding of the amounts at issue in

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- the case and exhibit 901, which you've already testified about,

 what is your understanding about whether the socialized loss

 mechanism was used in response to this transaction?
 - A. My understanding of how the protocol works is that the socialized loss mechanism would have engaged.
 - Q. And why is that?
 - A. Because there were still liabilities or account deficits that could not be covered by the other liquidation and insurance fund actions.
- 10 | Q. After the \$67 million was repaid?
- 11 A. After the -- can you ask the question again.
- Q. Sure. What I'm really asking you about is this \$67 million was repaid. Was this \$67 million plus the insurance fund
- 14 sufficient to cover the losses in this case?
- A. So this \$67 million plus the \$70 million in the treasury, is that what you're asking?
- 17 | Q. Yes.
- A. Yes, the \$130 million amount would exceed the amounts that were withdrawn, yes.
- 20 | Q. So given that, would the socialized loss have kicked in?
- A. I just don't know the timing because we didn't look into
 the socialized loss. I can speak to the amounts, but
 socialized loss was not a function of what we researched. So
 if you're asking me if there were funds within the treasury and
- 25 this \$67 million to cover, then that, I can testify to that.

O4GCeis3

Sheridan - Redirect

- 1 | Q. And were there?
- 2 A. Yes.
- MS. MARTABANO: Final exhibit, I hope to promise.
- 4 DX 60, page 3, Mr. Smith.
- 5 Q. Mr. Burnett covered this with you, it's the Neodyme audit.
- 6 If you'd like to see page 1 to confirm that, just let Mr. Smith
- 7 know.
- 8 A. No, I recognize the introduction.
- 9 Q. Did you review this whole audit before testifying today as
- 10 part of your preparation in this case?
- 11 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 12 Q. And I believe you testified that it confirmed that the
- 13 code -- it was just an analysis of the code; is that accurate?
- 14 A. It was a security analysis of the code.
- 15 | Q. And based on the findings of the audit and the timing, do
- 16 you have any conclusions about how Mango's code was functioning
- 17 on October is 1th?
- 18 MR. BURNETT: Objection. Scope.
- 19 THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, can you rephrase your
- 20 question.
- 21 MS. MARTABANO: Sure
- 22 | Q. You testified earlier that the findings of the audit were
- 23 | that there were some problems, but they were all fixed; is that
- 24 | fair?
- 25 A. According to the audit, yes.

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Sheridan - Recross

- 1 And so, if a code audit is done and they ultimately say all 2 the problems were fixed, what does that mean to you about the functioning of the code? 3
 - A. It means to me that the functioning of the code for the issues that they identified were fixed and are fully functioning.
- 7 MS. MARTABANO: If you could turn to page 5, 8 Mr. Smith.
 - Q. Mr. Burnett was asking you about the line that says "ruling out economic attacks." Does this audit explain anywhere else in it what "ruling out economic attacks" means or what that fixes?
 - A. No, ma'am.
- 14 MS. MARTABANO: That's all, your Honor.
- 15 THE COURT: All right. Any recross?
- 16 MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor, but just a few minutes.
- 17 If we could pull up Government Exhibit 901.
- 18 RECROSS EXAMINATION
- BY MR. BURNETT: 19
- 20 This is that repayment proposal that you were testifying 21 about a moment ago; right?
- 22 A. Yes, sir.
- 23 In this proposal, Mr. Eisenberg agreed to pay back some 24 portion of the money he had taken; correct?
- 25 Yes, sir. Α.

- Q. And the Mango DAO was left having to chip in, what,
- 2 | \$40 million worth to cover the rest of the losses; right?
- 3 A. I didn't look into what the Mango DAO paid specifically.
- 4 | Q. Fair to say Mr. Eisenberg didn't give it all back; right?
 - A. Give all of what back?
- 6 Q. What he took.

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- A. Again, I didn't do a line-by-line accounting of what was withdrawn and what was repaid in this repay bad debt.
- 9 Q. And Mr. Eisenberg also gave it back in exchange for something; right?
- 11 A. There are requests for other -- there are other requests
 12 made in the repay bad debt.
- MR. BURNETT: Right. If we could highlight the last line here.
 - Q. One of the things that was a condition of returning the money was that the Mango DAO will not pursue any criminal investigations or freezing of funds once the tokens are sent back as described above.
- 19 Did I read that right?
- 20 A. Yes, sir.
- 21 MR. BURNETT: We can take those down.
- Q. Now, I want to ask about this round number thing you mentioned earlier in your testimony. Do you remember that?
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- 25 | Q. If I'm understanding it right, it's the idea that, hey,

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- things move around in cryptocurrency all the time, so it's kind of unexpected to see a round number because the odds that you would click a button exactly when a round number is hit are pretty low; right? That's the basic idea?
 - A. That's a very good description, yes.
 - Q. But if you were to type in a borrow of say 50 million USDC, odds would be pretty high you could have a round number, right, because a person could type in 50 million as the borrow and then click that; right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Now, let's also talk about just one last thing, and these were the hypotheticals you were asked. You were asked a number of hypotheticals by Ms. Martabano about an assumption that an account has no assets and what could they withdraw if they have no assets in there; right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Mr. Eisenberg's account had a lot of assets from the perpetuals; right?
- 19 | A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you can borrow against the value of those assets on Mango Markets; correct?
- 22 | A. Yes, sir.
- 23 MR. BURNETT: No further questions.
- 24 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much, Mr. Sheridan.
- 25 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

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(Witness excused)

THE COURT: Members of the jury, we're right on time for our midday break, so we will take a break. Be back at noon. And just to not keep you in suspense, I think we're going to be able to send you home early today consistent with what I previously told you about when we would be kind of getting closer to the finish line here. So take your break, we'll be back, and hopefully I'll have some better clarity for you on the schedule moving forward. Thank you very much.

(Continued on next page)

(Jury not present)

O4GMETS4

as to the interpretation of the borrow ones and zeros. During voir dire, Mr. Sheridan said that his testimony about what the borrow ones and zeroes meant was based on Blockchain data that was never produced or identified to the government on information from his coders that he could not independently verify the accuracy of and on a Discord chat with someone from Mango Markets who he could not identify. That chat was also never produced or identified to the government.

As such, there are numerous issues with Mr. Sheridan's testimony about the borrow ones and zeros.

First, there was an inadequate disclosure, which is a violation of Criminal Rule of Procedure 16. Neither the underlying Blockchain data nor the Discord chat was ever identified or produced to the government, even to this very moment. The Court already granted a continuance to avoid excluding Mr. Sheridan's testimony and to give the defense the chance to produce everything Mr. Sheridan relied upon to the government. The defense failed to do so as to this issue. Another continuance would not be practical or just at this point.

In addition, Mr. Sheridan's testimony was serving as a conduit to convey his coder's interpretation of the code. It is true that experts are permitted to rely on opinions of other

experts to the extent that they are of the type that would be reasonably relied upon by other experts in the field. That's from Rule 703.

But in doing so the expert witness must, in the end, be giving his own opinion. He cannot simply be a conduit for the opinion of an unproduced expert. That's Mallatier v. Dooney & Bourke, Inc., 525 F.Supp. 2d 558 at page 64 (S.D.N.Y. 2007). Plus Mr. Sheridan testified that he was not able to check or verify the interpretation of the code that was offered by his team members.

And, finally, Mr. Sheridan testified that even his own coders were unable to determine what the code meant having to reach out to a Mango Markets coder, which suggests that the coders were not merely acting as data gatherers or gofers but were instead offering their discretionary expert judgments, which is impermissible under Faulkner v. Arista Records LLC, 46 F.Supp. 3d 365, 385 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), which then quotes the other applicable authorities.

So that's the basis for the Court's ruling.

Mr. Burnett, anything further?

MR. BURNETT: No. Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Martabano, do you have any further clarity on what we are looking at in terms of the afternoon?

MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, I do.

As an initial matter, Mr. Eisenberg is prepared to be

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allocuted about his testimony or the fact that he is not going
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      to testify. 2, the issue that I raised in the back, timing
      wise, scheduling wise, is no longer an issue. That's not a
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      concern for the Court.
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               THE COURT: If I'm correct, the defense will rest.
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               Does the government have a rebuttal case?
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               MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: We can let the jury go home for the day,
      we will have our charge conference, and we will be prepared for
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      closings tomorrow morning. Is that right?
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               Who is going to be closing for the government?
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               MR. DAVIS: I'll be doing the first summation for the
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      government.
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               THE COURT: Who is doing rebuttal?
                          Mr. Burnett.
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               MR. DAVIS:
                          Do you have a time estimate?
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               THE COURT:
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                           I think an hour, your Honor, to be safe,
               MR. DAVIS:
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     maybe a little bit longer, but I don't anticipate much longer
      than an hour.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, you have about half an hour,
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      something like that?
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               MR. BURNETT: I think that's right, unless the defense
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      closing is like two hours or something.
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               THE COURT: On the defense side, who is going to be
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      closing, Mr. Klein?
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MR. KLEIN: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you have a time estimate? Is it less than three hours?

MR. KLEIN: I hope so, your Honor. Yes. It is definitely less than three hours. It's going to be, depending on what they say, obviously, but an hour, hour and a half, somewhere in there.

THE COURT: How is the jury going to have exhibits back in the jury room? Do we have any agreement on a laptop or other device that can be given to the jury, or do the parties have a proposal?

MR. BURNETT: In my experience, a clean laptop is a lot easier.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ KLEIN: We are fine with a clean laptop, your Honor.

Your Honor, we would like to just review the list and the exhibits one more time before they are put on the clean laptop, just to double check.

THE COURT: I don't have a clean laptop. I'm assuming that the parties --

Mr. Davis.

MR. DAVIS: While we are on the real logistics of tomorrow, the big issues of the day, could I make the request to move the podium with the monitor in front of the jury. The reason for my request is, I anticipate having Power Point

slides, and I need to be able to see them and read from them while I'm doing that, and podium does not have a monitor.

THE COURT: Mr. Hernandez, let's check with the AV department and see if they can haul that lecturn over.

Is the defense going to have slides as well? Do you have an objection to doing this?

MR. KLEIN: I don't want to be -- I liked it there and I was planning to be there, so I am not trying to create an unnecessary dispute. We do have a Power Point also. We will be offering, I don't think demonstratives, but showing exhibits.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Do you care one way or another whether you're standing right in front of the jury or on the side?

MR. KLEIN: I kind of do, your Honor, but I am not trying to be difficult about it.

THE COURT: I am not sure that we can actually move that entire thing over, to begin with. We will try to figure out what we are able to do, and then we can deal with it.

MR. DAVIS: Sounds good. Thank you, Judge.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, I would just ask, if they are going to have demonstratives, we be given a chance, in the morning, right before, just to look at them in case there is some sort of objection, like it's a fact not in evidence that they are referencing or something. I don't want to have to

object in the middle of his closing.

THE COURT: I don't normally have people exchange demonstratives for closings. I wouldn't ask you to disclose your demonstratives either. If you have an objection, you can raise it. I think both sides know — we have gone over it a number of times in terms of the rules of the road. I think the parties on both sides have stuck to those rules for the most part, aside from a couple of issues. I don't anticipate that there will be any issues.

Of course, this is one of the most solemn times at a trial, so I expect that the parties will be mindful of it.

However, if something is shown, and it's objectionable, I'll expect you to raise your objections, and we will deal with it in the least disruptive way possible.

If the parties can come to an agreement and they want to agree to exchange their demonstratives, that's fine, but that's the parties' agreement.

Otherwise, Mr. Davis, you'll understand that you may be facing an objection if you have some sort of really objectionable demonstrative. I won't even try to describe what it might be. If you try to put it in, you will be facing an objection.

MR. DAVIS: Understood.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, one more thing. We are going to want to renew the Rule 29 after we rest.

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: You understand that as a defendant in a criminal case you have the right to testify on your own behalf 3 4 if you want to testify? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Do you understand that you also have the 7 right not to testify? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: Do you understand that if you decide not 10 to testify that no one, including the jury, could draw any 11 inference or suggestion of your guilt from the fact that you 12 did not testify? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Do you understand that whether you testify 15 or not is a decision for you to make, with the assistance of 16 your lawyers, but ultimately it is your decision to make and 17 not your lawyer's decision to make. 18 Do you understand that? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Don't tell me what you discussed, but have 21 you discussed with your lawyers whether you should or should 22 not testify in this case? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Have you had enough time to do that, to

talk to them and whether to testify and the advantages and

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disadvantages of whether to testify?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
               THE COURT: Is it your decision not to testify in this
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      case?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Is that your decision assisted by counsel,
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     but ultimately it's your decision?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: That is your decision that you are making?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Counsel, any further questions that I
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      should ask?
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               MR. DAVIS:
                          No, your Honor.
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                          No, your Honor.
               MR. KLEIN:
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               THE COURT: We will be back at noon, and we should be
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      done.
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               Anything further?
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               Thank you very much.
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               (Recess)
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               THE COURT: Mr. Hernandez, we can get the jury.
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               THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, your Honor.
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               MR. KLEIN: Your Honor, tomorrow's schedule. Are they
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      going to be here until 5?
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               THE COURT: Yes. It is up to them, but they can stay
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      here later than that, if they want. It's a full day. It's not
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until 2:30.

MR. BURNETT: We still do the 9:00 start?

THE COURT: I would like to, unless anyone has an issue with that.

(Jury present)

THE COURT: Mr. Talkin, does the defense have any further witnesses?

MS. MARTABANO: The defense rests, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the government have any case in rebuttal?

MR. BURNETT: No, thank you.

THE COURT: Members of the jury, that is the close of the evidence in this case, so we will be back here tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. for closing arguments, after which I will provide to you my final instructions on the law to apply to this case. You can settle in for that. It is going to be long. And then you will have the case for deliberations.

Between now and then, as I have instructed you many times, do not research anything about this case, don't talk about this case with anyone. Don't talk look up any information about this case on your phones, on the Internet, anywhere. Make sure that at the end of the day all you are considering is the evidence that's been presented to you in this courtroom and the instructions that I will provide.

With that, have a great rest of the day, and we will

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see you here for 9:00. Thank you very much.
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               (Jury not present)
               THE COURT: Mr. Klein or Mr. Greenspan.
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               MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, the defense renews its
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      Rule 29 application on the grounds previously stated. Thank
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      you.
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               THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Greenspan.
               The Court will reserve decision under Rule 29(b).
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               Are the parties prepared to proceed to the charge
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      conference?
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               MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor.
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               MS. MARTABANO: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Klein, I can see you from my
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     peripheral vision.
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               MR. KLEIN: Some of us are going to leave from the
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      defense team.
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               THE COURT: That's fine. Anyone who doesn't need to
      be here does not need to be here. Why don't we give people a
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      chance to leave the courtroom, and then we will proceed.
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               Why don't we start with the government, and I will
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      hear your objections or proposed changes, and then we will go
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      to the defense. If you do have an objection or any issue with
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      anything that's in here, I'll expect that you will have a
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     proposed solution as well.
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MR. BURNETT: For the some of the issues where there

was a long back and forth before, can we just refer to what our prior objection and proposal was rather than restating it all?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you.

I think the first question really is on page 14. This is the summary of the indictment section.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BURNETT: We noticed that the verdict form had adopted the formulation of swap manipulation as to Count Two. We just think --

THE COURT: Needs to be consistent.

MR. BURNETT: We should just conform things one way or another.

THE COURT: We will change it on the verdict form to commodities manipulation.

Any objection to that change?

MR. GREENSPAN: No objection, your Honor.

MR. BURNETT: The second one is on page 18, line 426.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. BURNETT: I think we would propose deleting the phrase, in their property rights. I think that concept of deceiving someone and their property rights has a home under the wire fraud statute, where the object of the fraud needs to be money or property. But in the context of securities and commodities fraud, it needs to be dishonest, but it's not in

relation to money or property. It's in relation to whatever the scheme is.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, do you have an issue with that proposed change?

MR. GREENSPAN: No. We don't object to that.

THE COURT: That change will be made.

In their property rights will be removed from line 426 on page 18.

MR. BURNETT: With respect to materiality on page 19, the heart of which runs from 436 to 453, this is just two preservation arguments.

One is, as the government briefed, we don't believe the materiality element applies as to the manipulation prong of this count, and, second, with respect to the substance of the material instruction, we had proposed an instruction in a letter to the Court that directed the jury that they could more specifically — more specifically that if they find that the defendant — the defendant's asset level or selection of the borrow function is what allowed him to borrow what he borrowed off of the platform, that alone is sufficient to establish materiality. That wasn't the exact wording, but this was in the context of the *Rigas* submission we made. We would just note that for preservation purposes.

THE COURT: Your objection is noted.

MR. BURNETT: The next one, this is just another

preservation purpose, page 20, line 463 to 472.

THE COURT: I said it was noted. But it's noted and overruled, to be very clear.

MR. BURNETT: Of course.

463 to 472, the government had previously proposed an instruction that USDC was also a commodity and proposed a definition of commodity in a contract-of-sale theory. The government just preserves that proposal, understanding the Court overruled that.

THE COURT: Objection noted and, as previously stated, it was overruled.

MR. BURNETT: The next one is page 21, line 480 to 82. This is in the mixed-swap definition. If I understood the discussion with defense yesterday, it sounded like there was an agreement to the deletion of "from other" on line 481 through "momentarily," so we would propose removing that.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, is that correct?

MR. GREENSPAN: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just to be clear, an objection has been made by the government. They have proposed a change, which is to remove the language, other than a narrow-based security index which I will define momentarily, from lines 480 and 481 on page 21.

Mr. Greenspan, on behalf of the defendant, has no objection to that change, so it will be made.

MR. BURNETT: The next proposal is to the end of line 487 on this page. The government proposes adding at the end of this paragraph the following sentence: An interest, in quotation marks, is a right, title, or legal share in something, and the basis for this addition is twofold.

First, the definition of a narrow-based security index described at 485 to 86 is an index or group of minor fewer security, but then goes on to say, including any interest therein or based on the value therefrom.

As the government explained in its letter submitted to the Court, I believe Sunday night, the phrase interest actually has a meaning in the context of the securities laws and that interest is that it's a right, title, or legal share in something. That's clear both from the common meaning of the term interest. It's also clear from the statutory scheme and the other definitions in the securities laws which use the term interest to define an interest or a share in something. This is just what the legal definition of the term is.

We think an instruction clarifying what interest means is important for two reasons:

First, the word interest already appears in the statute. And because that word has kind of a special legal meaning, particularly in the context of the securities and commodities laws, it would be important for the jury to have an understanding of what that word means.

Second, I think it's kind of particularly important in the context of this case because there is a chance a juror who is kind of unfamiliar with this area could think of interest as meaning like an interest rate, which would kind of very clearly not be what this is referring to.

So we would propose that clarification. We think that is a legally accurate instruction that also preserves what we understood the Court's goal to be, which is to allow the parties to sort of argue it out as to what the funding rate qualifies as under here.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, any objection to this change, which does not -- which basically adopts your proposed definition of the general terms but then provides a generic definition of one of those terms at the close of the instructions.

MR. GREENSPAN: Can we have Mr. Burnett repeat it one more time.

MR. BURNETT: Sure.

An interest, with interest in quotation marks, with a right, title, or legal share in something.

MR. GREENSPAN: No objection to that, your Honor.

THE COURT: We will add an interest with a right, title, or legal share in something to line 489 on page 21.

MR. BURNETT: Just, again, for preservation purposes, the government does not think there is a basis for a

actions taken.

narrow-based security index instruction to begin with, partially because I think the relevant reference here is the oracle, which includes USDC and USDT, which would take it out of the realm of a narrow-based security index, because it is not purely based on securities and also because a rate, by definition, cannot be an index, but understanding the Court has overruled that, I am just preserving it.

THE COURT: Understood.

All right. Next.

MR. BURNETT: The next proposal --

THE COURT: Before we proceed, Ms. Goldberg, you're getting these down. I want to make sure. You're the official arbiter. You're the scrivener.

MR. BURNETT: The next proposal is page 25, line 574. We propose making the following change. The sentence begins: Market -- not begins: The line begins: Market or by

THE COURT: Which line number?

MR. BURNETT: I'm sorry. 574.

We propose revising it to read: Market or by actions taken, including trading, and then continuing with the rest of the sentence, and the rationale there.

THE COURT: I must be on just the wrong line. You're on page 25?

MR. BURNETT: Line 574. I should start at the

beginning of the sentence rather than --

THE COURT: As we are modifying some of this, the line numbers are going to move, but you're at the third element.

MR. BURNETT: The sentence begins, perpetual -- the sentence really begins up at 571.

THE COURT: Got it.

MR. BURNETT: We would propose -- there is a clause that begins: Such as making false or misleading statements to the market or by actions taken, including trading, that otherwise distorted estimates, and then continue the sentence.

And the rationale for that is this. If you look up to the sentence that precedes the one that I proposed the change to, it says: A price is not artificial merely because it has been affected by a market participant's trading, even a large trade, because price movements are expected to be affected by orders and trades in the marketplace.

We think that's legally accurate and are not objecting to that sentence, but, as I understand the law in this area, what that sentence is trying to make clear is that the fact that trading alone has moved the market around does not mean the price is artificial, but there can still be trading, particularly trading with the intent to manipulate a price that can make an artificial price.

So what we wanted to do is just clarify that the actions that are referred to in this next sentence can include

trading actions.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, do you have an objection to that change?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, we don't object to that.

THE COURT: On page 25, in the last sentence under artificial price, we will add, comma, including trading comma before that otherwise distorted estimates of the underlying economic value of the MNGO perpetuals.

MR. BURNETT: Before we move to the next one, I should add, just again for preservation purposes, that we have previously registered an objection to the definition of willfulness that the Court adopted with respect to Count One and would preserve that objection.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. BURNETT: The next piece is on my page 33. It's the extraterritoriality section.

This is really a purely housekeeping thing. We would propose after "occurred in the United States," which I have as line 749 to 750, adding, "which includes Puerto Rico," just to avoid some possibility someone gets confused about that.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, do you have any issue with that edit?

MR. GREENSPAN: No. We agree that Puerto Rico is part of the United States.

THE COURT: We will add, "which includes Puerto Rico"

to the extraterritoriality instruction.

MR. BURNETT: I think the last proposal from us is going to be on page 40, which is in the terms of service and disclaimer section.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. BURNETT: The proposal we have here relates to something we had discussed, I think, with some level of detail in the motion in limine stage of the case.

So at the motion in limine stage of the case the government had moved to say that the defense should be excluded from making arguments or introducing evidence, basically, for the purpose of this code-is-law argument, the idea that just because it's possible on the platform, it's legal on the platform.

The defense, very clearly on the record there, said they have no intent to make this code-is-law argument, but I think it is fair to say that many of the lines of questioning and examinations that have been conducted in this case have been designed to suggest to the jury that if it was possible technologically on the platform that it was not criminal.

To that end, the government proposes adding an instruction in this section that is of the same ilk of the terms of service and disclaimer instructions that have been provided.

Here is what we would propose for that. It's a little

bit longer. I'll slow down. Let me know if you need help keeping up.

You have heard evidence in this case concerning Mango Markets' code. Just as with terms of service and disclaimers -- sorry. Hold on a sec. I got off track. Let me actually read what we have written down here. I apologize. That's wrong. Let's start from the beginning.

You have heard evidence in this case concerning Mango Markets' code. In considering whether the defendant's conduct was manipulative, fraudulent, or deceptive in violation of the criminal laws at issue in this case, let me caution you that Mango Markets' code cannot render any fraudulent or manipulative conduct, legal, or immaterial as a matter of law. Rather, it is just one of the many factors you may consider when determining whether the defendant has committed any of the charged offenses.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan.

MR. GREENSPAN: We object to this. I think the government has already pushed this terms of service and disclaimers piece quite far beyond what's normally given. The terms of service typically starts with just being about terms of service. They have already gotten the lack of terms of service, which is an unusual instruction already. They then got an instruction on a pop-up, which is also unusual.

And now they are suggesting -- first of all, the

suggestion the government made about the lines of questioning was inaccurate. There have been no lines of questioning to suggest that code is law. All of the questioning has gone to intent and materiality and it has been pretty clear. The Court set guideposts, and we have endeavored to and, I believe, have followed them.

And this is just another piece of this that the government is using to use the instructions to suggest that the jury should convict. It is not an appropriate instruction.

It's also legally wrong, we think under *Rigas*, where the code, especially if it's a contract, could render something immaterial. We think it's legally wrong as well.

THE COURT: I am going to overrule the government's objection here. At least one of the reasons is that as to the terms of service and the disclaimers, those were mirror instructions. The terms-of-service instruction was one that was requested by the defense because the government had put in terms of service from other platforms, and we provided some limiting instructions along the way about that.

But the defendant had requested that there be a final instruction relating to terms of service, so that was included.

In response, and for fairness, the government, after much light had been paid to -- attention paid to the disclaimer, requested that a similar instruction be provided as to the disclaimer, and that was fair as to two pieces of

evidence that were in terms that a juror potentially could be -- could misunderstand to be related to legality of the underlying conduct or illegality of the underlying conduct.

The code generally, I think, stands on different footing, so I think it's fair -- I think it would be unfair, excuse me, for there to be a specific instruction focusing on that. At that point we might have to have instructions focusing on every single type of evidence that was put in with both sides' instructions to the jury as to what it can and cannot be considered for.

For all those reasons, the objection will be overruled, and the proposed instruction will not be given.

MR. BURNETT: Thank you, your Honor.

That's all from the government.

THE COURT: Same thing, Mr. Greenspan. We will go back up to the top.

MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, if I may start with the verdict form.

This is a very minor point. But the instructions at the top at the end say: Please circle your answers. I think it would just be better if it would say: Please check off your answers, or something to that effect.

THE COURT: Yes. That's fine.

MR. BURNETT: To that end, there was one other little housekeeping like that at the end that I forgot to mention.

1	THE COURT: Let's do this one at a time.
2	Mr. Greenspan, you want: Please check off your
3	answers?
4	MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, that would be great, or the
5	equivalent.
6	THE COURT: I will do whatever you want.
7	MR. GREENSPAN: Please check off your answers is fine.
8	THE COURT: Any issues with that from the government?
9	MR. BURNETT: No.
10	THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Greenspan?
11	MR. GREENSPAN: Nothing further on the verdict form,
12	your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, on the verdict form, since we
14	are there.
15	MR. BURNETT: Nothing on the verdict form.
16	I realized in the instructions there was one
17	nonsubstantive thing on page 42.
18	THE COURT: Since we are on the verdict form, neither
19	side has any further objections or other proposed edits to the
20	verdict form.
21	Correct, Mr. Burnett?
22	MR. BURNETT: Correct.
23	THE COURT: Correct, Mr. Greenspan?
24	MR. GREENSPAN: Correct.
25	THE COURT: Understood.

Back to the jury instructions.

MR. BURNETT: The thing I forgot to mention was on page 42, in the section that's about the right to see exhibits.

In light of the fact that the jury will now be having the exhibits back with them, I think it might make sense to edit the paragraph just so it refers to requesting testimony rather than requesting exhibits.

THE COURT: The third sentence will be: If you want testimony read back to you, please try to be as specific as you possibly can. The next sentence will start with: The court reporter will have to look through the transcript and the parties will have to agree on what portions of testimony may be called for in response to your requests. And if they disagree, we must resolve those disagreements. The next paragraph, your request for testimony, in fact any communications with the Court, should be made to me in writing.

That should take care of it.

MR. BURNETT: That's right. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, any issues with those changes?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: So now we will take it back up to the top.

Mr. Greenspan, it's your show.

MR. GREENSPAN: First objection we have is on page 19 at line 443. This is an objection that's on the basis of

Rigas.

What we are touching on here is the difference between, as Rigas finds, something that is material and something that could have actually been acted on. At the end of the sentence, which ends, making a business decision, we'd like to add, and could have impacted that decision.

THE COURT: Just so you're looking at the right version -- actually, are there any objections to -- line 439 says: A decision. Line 442 -- these are numbers that I'm just looking at on my version. It says: Making a business decision. But I think it's proper to say "making a decision" in both lines.

Mr. Greenspan, do you have any issues with that?
Then I'll get to your proposed edit.

MR. GREENSPAN: Can you say that one more time. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Do you see in the preceding sentence, it says: A material fact is one that a reasonable person would consider important in making a decision. And so in the next sentence, do you have an issue with making — conforming the end of that sentence to that language, so "making a decision" in both sentences?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: We will make that change.

actually happened.

What is the proposed change? 1 MR. GREENSPAN: To line 43. The fraudulent act was 2 one that would have been important to a reasonable person in 3 4 making a business decision, and we propose --5 THE COURT: Making a decision, right? You're OK with 6 that? 7 MR. GREENSPAN: Yes. Sorry. THE COURT: That's OK. I just wanted to make sure 8 9 that --10 MR. GREENSPAN: And propose adding: Could have 11 impacted --12 THE COURT: That could have impacted? 13 MR. GREENSPAN: That decision. 14 THE COURT: That decision. 15 It would be "making a decision," that could have impacted that decision? 16 17 MR. GREENSPAN: That's the proposal, your Honor. Thanks. 18 19 THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, any issues with that? 20 MR. BURNETT: We object to that. We object on the 21 grounds that adding that language in takes materiality -- it 22 starts to take materiality out of the objective tests of 23 whether or not information is important and starts to make it 24 sound more like a reliance test or test that looks at what

We also think, to the extent that this is coming from Rigas, as we briefed for the Court in the pretrial letters, we think the defense's interpretation of Rigas is wrong, and in fact the Rigas case supports a version of materiality that we had proposed before trial, which is that if you need to click a button or have a certain amount of assets in order to do what the defendant did, it is effectively per se material.

So we propose keeping the instruction as it is written rather than trying to add *Rigas*-based changes to it, particularly in light of the Court's rejection of the government's proposal based on that case.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, since we are talking about it, do you have the citation for *Rigas*?

MR. GREENSPAN: I do. It's 490 F.3d 208 and pin cite 234.

Defendant's misrepresentations certainly concern a variable that mattered to the banks. The leverage ratio was clearly relevant information, but relevance and materiality are not synonymous.

Then it goes on to talk about: For misstatements to be material -- this is now on the next page.

THE COURT: We are at 235?

MR. GREENSPAN: Correct, your Honor.

However, they had to be capable of influencing a decision that the bank was able to make.

That's the distinction we are trying to make here, and we don't think that that's captured to this point in the instruction. Previously we understood the government to object to the phrasing of the *Rigas* instruction that we had, which we thought was clear enough, but we understood their objection that it wasn't full stop something that was incapable of influencing, so we are trying to mimic that language here. We think that there is a clear distinction that *Rigas* makes that's important to this case, and we are trying to do it in a way that's as limited as possible in terms of altering the instructions as they currently stand.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, I guess what Mr. Greenspan is saying is that he is not trying to get into the previous issues that were raised by Rigas. It's just Rigas makes kind of a simple point, which is that to be a material misrepresentation, it has to be at least capable of influencing someone's decision.

So I'm happy to use the word capable, as opposed to could or "that could" as proposed, but what's the substantive objection to inclusion of that language as part of the standard?

MR. BURNETT: We think it's already fairly encompassed in the paragraph. But if the Court is inclined to add something, we would ask that it actually track the language of Rigas, that's the capable of influencing language, as opposed

to this could have impacted that decision.

THE COURT: Then it would be that it is capable of impacting that decision.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BURNETT: Or influencing, I think the word was from Rigas.

MR. GREENSPAN: That's fine with the defense, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's the language that we will use at the conclusion of that sentence, that is, capable of influencing that decision.

Next, Mr. Greenspan.

MR. GREENSPAN: Turning to page 21, the defense has -- I suppose we included this in our proposed instruction, but I want to clarify that. On line 480, where it starts first and refers to USDC --

THE COURT: Let's take a step back. I want to just make sure that we are all clear. You should raise any objections that you have at this time, so I just want to make sure that you're clear about that, because I know in the swap definition you had proposed excising part of this definition.

Have you dropped that objection, or are you still asserting that?

MR. GREENSPAN: No. I missed that.

Let's go back to page 20. Thank you for remind me of that, your Honor.

On line 467, the first sentence I think is an instruction that's based on the subsection, I think it's 47, Roman numeral little i, little i.

We don't think there has been any evidence that there was any occurrence or nonoccurrence in this case. So we just don't think there is a factual predicate for even giving that first instruction. So we would propose deleting — after the word, a swap, everything starting from the word includes to the word it also on the next line. Then proceeding only on the basis of subparagraph 47, little Roman numeral iii.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, I take it the objection is just that there is no evidentiary basis to give that first proposed definition of swap to the jury? Was there in fact any -- I guess I did not hear previously that the government was pursuing to define Mango perpetuals as a swap on that basis. It was, however, in the original proposal, so that's why it's here. Does it need to be here?

MR. BURNETT: I don't think so. I think it was actually proposed by the defense originally in the definition of swaps, so I don't think we have an objection to taking that part out.

THE COURT: Then it should read: A swap includes any agreement, contract, or transaction that provides for an exchange of payments going forward. Is that right?

MR. BURNETT: That's right.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, that's what you're proposing?

MR. GREENSPAN: That's right, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now back to page 21.

MR. GREENSPAN: Just further to that, as the Court knows, on our Rule 29 motion, we believe, as a matter of law, that the government hasn't met that instruction, but we don't have a legal objection to the rest of the instruction as it is given.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. GREENSPAN: Turning to page 21 and the paragraph first, we object to the inclusion of USDC as a potential basis for a mixed swap for two reasons.

One is that USDC has been exchanged in this case, and we don't think that something has been exchanged can be the basis for a mixed swap.

The second is that, as we have briefed many times, we think that USDC is simply a medium of exchange or medium of settlement, and there has been absolutely no evidence, and even definitionally we don't think that the value of the Mango perpetual could depend on it, so that's our objection.

THE COURT: Just as a technical matter, doesn't both what's been called the market price and also the settlement value of the Mango perpetuals, isn't it literally based on, at least in part, the value of USDC?

MR. GREENSPAN: The settlement value is the oracle, which is reported out in USD, which is part of the argument here. The market price is stated in USDC. It was previously stated, I believe, in USDT. That was something that changed. I don't think there was any particular value-based reason for that change. I think it was simply more convenient.

Again, we think it's the equivalent of saying that a cup of coffee, the value of it is based in dollars because you pay dollars. We just don't think there is a logical or legal argument to support that.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, your response?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor.

Both on Mango Markets and in the oracle the price of Mango is relative to USDC. It's not Mango compared to U.S. dollars. USDC is an important reference price. Even if there are times when USDC equals one dollar, it is still the USDC price that's the reference price. So USDC is a core component of the value of this swap. It's not just a medium of exchange.

And I would add, the defense has continued to use this phrase medium of exchange. The currency — a foreign currency is a medium of exchange and it is a commodity. A medium of exchange does not take something out of the coverage of the commodities laws.

THE COURT: Let me just make sure I understand something.

If instead of USDC the Mango Markets used a dollar, just literally used a dollar, would that also just take this out of the -- put it into the mixed swap definition, given how broad this language is? Because it says value of a currency or a financial or economic interest or property of any kind. Or am I missing something? It's not just a commodity. It can be all these other things.

MR. BURNETT: I think the complication there is like, there are special carve-outs that I think are like the treasury laws for like actual U.S. dollars, but like everything else -THE COURT: Like absent those exclusions for like the dollar.

MR. BURNETT: Right. If this had been say like the Hong Kong dollar, just like tracks the dollar and it had been the Hong Kong dollar instead of USDC, that would clearly be a mixed swap.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, if I could just make one more point, just to complete the record.

I think your Honor's question was exactly right because USDC and the dollar and Mango Markets are considered one in the same. There is no conversion in the event that USDC falls off the peg. They are literally the same. That I think is exactly the right question to be thinking about here.

(Continued on next page)

THE COURT: Understood. I'm going to overrule the objection to the jury instructions. However, Mr. Greenspan, the defendant has obviously made this argument in connection with its Rule 29 motion, and the Court will certainly consider it.

Next.

MR. GREENSPAN: One moment, your Honor.

Your Honor, on the narrow-based security index paragraph, paragraph 485, lines 485 to 487. We think it important to instruct the jury that for purposes of this case, they are to treat Mango and the Mango perpetual as a security.

THE COURT: So just give me the sentence.

MR. GREENSPAN: "For purposes of this case, Mango and the Mango perpetual are securities."

THE COURT: Any objection to that from the government?

MR. BURNETT: Yes. The instructions already define
what a security is, so the jury can reach a decision about
whether Mango is a security based on the instruction that the
Court has provided. That's a fact question.

THE COURT: Do you have an argument that Mango and Mango perpetuals are not securities? I take it what's going to happen in closings is that Mr. Klein is going to argue that Mango and Mango perpetuals are securities. Are you going to be arguing that they are not securities? You don't need to affirmatively assert that they are or are not securities, but

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if you're not, for these purposes, objecting to the treatment of those two things as securities, then, in fairness, wouldn't we let the jury know that those two things are securities?

That's what I'm trying to figure out.

MR. BURNETT: I understand. I think that's true with respect to Mango. As to Mango perpetuals, I actually haven't thought through what all of the bouncing balls are for if a Mango perpetual is a mixed swap, whether it's still qualified as a security or not.

THE COURT: Wouldn't it not? Mr. Greenspan, what am I missing? You're arguing that as a security-based swap.

Let's break this apart. Let's say for the moment there's not a dispute between the parties that Mango is a security. Maybe we put that in. As to Mango perpetuals, isn't that the dispute that we're having as to the mix swap definition? Meaning you're going to argue that it's a security because it's a security-based swap, the government is saying it's not, it's a mixed swap, and it falls out of that definition and is governed by the commodities laws.

MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, my understanding, and I do my best to do this without the exact language, is that the concept of a mixed swap is that it's both a swap and a securities-based swap. And so, a securities-based swap is defined in the securities laws as a security. So even if it's a mixed swap, I still think the definition of it, statutorily,

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is that it's a security. The idea being that the SEC and the CFTC both have jurisdiction. I think it's still a security.

MR. BURNETT: I'd agree a mixed swap is a security-based swap. I'm not 100 percent sure it's actually still a security. I think it would be extraordinarily suggestive to the jury to say a Mango perpetual is a security in this case when a core question for them is to figure out what a Mango perpetual is. The defense has all the pieces they need to make the argument they need to make in the jury instructions, including the definition of a security and a mixed swap and a narrow-based security index. The government would not consent to an instruction that directs Mango perpetuals are securities.

MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, I think the government is just mistaken on the law. We cited the statute in the --

THE COURT: Can you walk me through it.

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes. We cited the statute in the Rule 29 motion in explaining why the oracle was a narrow-based security index. We cited the specific statute. It's contained in 15 U.S.C. -- I believe it's 78, but I have to look it up. The definition of security specifically includes security-based swaps. In fact, the government is unsure about that. We can provide the citation in a letter afterwards if it clarifies things.

THE COURT: We're at the charge conference, so we're

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supposed to figure out all the issues with the charge so that everyone can prepare for closing arguments. So if you can get all of that in front of you and let's figure it out.

MR. BURNETT: I'd add that we're trying to be accommodating here on potentially agreeing to this instruction that, for purposes of this case, there's not a dispute that Mango is a security. But if this is about turning also an instruction and Mango are securities too, we're not going to consent to any of that. I think that's extremely suggestive in the context of the instructions.

MR. GREENSPAN: The statute is 15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(68). It's the definition of securities-based swaps.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENSPAN: In our previous letter, we cited that, slightly above that, in that same statute, 78c subsection (a)(10), it defines securities more broadly and treats securities-based swaps as a security. This is in our April 14th letter on page 4. It's a footnote, footnote 5.

THE COURT: Understood. I am not going to include an instruction on MNGO as a security or Mango perpetuals as securities swaps or securities. However, as I understand it, you're going to take that position in closings. If you're correct, the government is not going to dispute that characterization because they've not taken the contrary position. I think, from their perspective, the additional

instruction that those two things are securities are not in any statutory definition, they're not in the actual statutes that we're instructing the jury about, and they would be confusing given that, in other contexts, the parties are duking it out as to what MNGO perpetuals are for purposes of the mix swap definition and elsewhere. That's a fair argument that it would be confusing to the jury to hear than say Mango perpetuals are securities, when there's a whole section of these instructions that has other instructions relevant to the characterization of those perpetuals for purposes of the swap definition in the commodities laws.

Now, the government has offered that they may not object to having MNGO as a security as part of this definition. So, if you want to take them up on that and there's no dispute between the parties, I'm happy to do that, just as an agreement between the parties as what might be included in this definition.

MR. GREENSPAN: That's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: After "a security is an investment of money in a common enterprise, with the expectation of profits to be derived from the efforts of others," and then you wanted, "for these purposes, MNGO is a security"?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, any objection to that?

MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. I'm only pausing

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because this is something that I would really want to get
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      supervisory approval of. Could I do a provisional no and we'll
      just write in as soon as I get back to the office if there's a
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      change?
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               THE COURT: Yes, you may do that.
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               MR. BURNETT: Thank you.
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               What was the precise sentence?
               THE COURT: "For these purposes, MNGO is a security."
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               MR. GREENSPAN: Your Honor, we included for these
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      purposes, noting that we're not trying to lock the government
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      into a position if there's additional language that would help
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      them --
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               THE COURT: "You may assume"?
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               MR. GREENSPAN: We wouldn't object to it.
               MR. BURNETT: "You may assume" would be a good
15
      addition there.
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               THE COURT: "For these purposes, you may assume
      that..."
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               Mr. Greenspan, you're fine with that change?
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               MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. All right, Mr. Greenspan, next.
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               MR. GREENSPAN: Turning to Count Two, I think we
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      understood from the brief colloquy yesterday that your Honor
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      was making a ruling on the inclusion of the word "market"
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before "price." We've written on it extensively and we stand

on that position.

The only other point I'd like to make is that,

first -- two points, I guess. One is that Amaranth, which is

the test here and which we have cited, and I know the Court

knows, includes the word "market" before "prices" in the

four-prong test.

The other thing we would like to note is even the instruction as it's currently given, it talks about the price of Mango perpetuals on Mango Markets. The oracle settlement price that the government seems to base its theory around isn't even a price for the Mango perpetuals on Mango Markets. It's a price for settlement on the spot market, which is exactly why all the cases they cited are not on point.

So that's our objection. We think that the government's theory is one that doesn't comport with the law, and that's why we pushed for the inclusion of that "market" before "price."

THE COURT: So there's a legal objection and a factual dispute between the parties. Did you agree with

Mr. Greenspan's characterization of the oracle price and how it functioned on Mango Markets?

MR. BURNETT: No.

THE COURT: The factual dispute is one that's just going to be the subject of closing arguments and has been the subject of testimony in this case. Let's just make sure that,

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as to the legal issue, we're coming out the right way because,
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      as I understand it, the rule and then the statute that are
      applicable on Counts One and Two both refer to "price," they do
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      not refer to "market price," just as a pure statutory
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      interpretation as to the rule of statute at issue; is that
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      correct, Mr. Greenspan?
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                               In the statute in the rule, you're
               MR. GREENSPAN:
      asking does the word "market" appear?
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. GREENSPAN: Correct, it does not appear in the
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      statue in the rule.
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               THE COURT:
                          The rule is 17 CFR 180.1, and the statute
13
      is 7 U.S.C. 13a(2). Am I right about that? Are those the two
14
     provisions?
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               MR. GREENSPAN: I think 180.1, I believe, is relevant
16
      to Count One.
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               THE COURT: Right. And then Count Two is 7 U.S.C.
18
      13a(2); is that right? Am I just getting that wrong?
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               MR. BURNETT: I think the confusion, Count One, the
20
      statute and rule don't even have "price" in it at all.
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               THE COURT: This is only coming up as to Count Two,
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      and that is 7 U.S.C. 13a(2)?
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               MR. GREENSPAN: Correct.
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               THE COURT: Is there any case that concerns this
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statute that says that "price," as used in this statute, refers

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to "market price" as opposed to "price"?
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MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, and that's why we're citing Amaranth. The four-prong test in Amaranth uses the word "market" before "price."

THE COURT: Just focus me on the language that you're pointing to.

MR. GREENSPAN: This is In re Amaranth Natural Gas,
730 F.3d 170. Amaranth lays out a four-prong test. This is on
page --

THE COURT: I'm there. 183.

MR. GREENSPAN: Section 3 analysis. It says commodities manipulation requires, one, defendants possess an ability to influence market prices. So that's where it includes the word "market" before "prices."

THE COURT: This case references DiPlacido v. CFTC, which is one of the cases that the government relies on. I take it your submission is that whatever that earlier case said -- and to be clear, again, this is why I separated out the legal objection and the factual dispute because whether the term used in the instructions is "market price" or not, the parties are still going to fight it out as to whether these different things qualify under that definition; is that correct, Mr. Greenspan?

MR. GREENSPAN: I anticipate that to be correct, your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: You're just making, for these purposes, a pure legal argument that under Amaranth, the way that it is explained, this test under this statute, is to refer to "market price."

MR. GREENSPAN: Correct. And we also discussed this in our letter about ATSI and some other market manipulation cases that not only in the test, but talk about what's to be evaluated, and they talk about market prices.

THE COURT: Right. This is a separate issue from what was discussed between the parties as to whether a settlement price qualifies under the statute. The government has cases that point -- or at least a case that points their way. You pointed to some district court cases that would point your way. For these purposes, that's not what the Court is deciding for purposes of the jury instruction. It's a pure legal question of -- that's why I asked the question. Is there a case that says under this statute, when the statute refers to "price," it's referring to "market price." This would be the case that you would point to along with cases following that four-prong test; is that fair?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes. One clarification. We don't think the government does have any cases pointing their way.

DiPlacido, the settlement was a market. It was a price on that market. It was the electricity futures market.

THE COURT: It's a factual dispute. You're going to

find out. It's a heated disagreement about that issue.

MR. GREENSPAN: That's our position, is that they don't have a case and that's the reason that it's different.

THE COURT: What's the counterexample of a price that would not be a market price? The statute says "price," I understand that Amaranth says "market price." And so, what are the other prices that are just not covered by this statute?

MR. GREENSPAN: We think the oracle settlement price is a market price, it's just the wrong market. It's a price of the spot market, and the spot market is clearly not relevant to the analysis here.

THE COURT: But let me give you another example. So if you have contracts that have a market price that's determined by some market reporting and then you have a private discussion between two people who have contracts and they decide, just negotiate a price. Is it your submission that the negotiated price between two parties would not qualify if it was somehow manipulated by one of the sides and it would always be what the prevailing market price would be that would be the subject of the commodities manipulation statute?

MR. GREENSPAN: For the purposes of the manipulation statute, yes, that would be our position.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, just help me with government's position. As I take it, I'm with you that there's -- you disagree with Mr. Greenspan that they have the

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right side of the facts. Whether it's price or market price, your position is we'll be able to show it fits under that definition. For these purposes, I'm just concerned with making sure that the law is right here. And so, Mr. Greenspan points to Amaranth and just says, look, like, on this statute, the way the Second Circuit has defined the standard is using "market"

So what's wrong with that?

MR. BURNETT: What's wrong with it is the Second Circuit was defining it in the context of a case and just explaining it and talking about the law. The way to make sure you're right on the law in the jury instructions is to follow what the actual statute says, which is "price." The case I'd point you to is United States v. Fuchs, which is the Fifth Circuit decision that we cited in our brief on this. apologize, I don't have the cite off the top of my head. there, the Fifth Circuit explicitly rejected an effort to add "market" before "price" because that doesn't appear in the statute. And the problem with that is that it is deeply legally confusing because it is not clear what "market price" means. Given the way the defense has repeatedly tried to use that phrase through trial, the jury is apt to be confused that it has some special meaning that they've been referring to. I actually think Amaranth is a perfect example of this. If you go back to the Amaranth case, Amaranth was a case about settlement prices. The whole case was about manipulation of a

settlement price. And it cites DiPlacido, which set the rule that a settlement price is a market price.

THE COURT: And so, in terms of just the pure legal argument, is the issue that in Amaranth and these other cases that incorporate that four-prong test, this particular issue just never came up, meaning that something that was not a, quote-unquote, market price was at issue, and yet, the Second Circuit said no, this statute only covers market prices as opposed to other prices. That just didn't come up. So really, when we think about that four-prong test, it's like a shorthand for what they used to describe what's covered by the statute. It doesn't displace the language that's in the statute.

MR. BURNETT: Exactly. I think if the Court were to use "market price" and in order to be legally correct, it would also need to add the phrase, "a settlement price is a market price," which is legally accurate and comes straight from DiPlacido. That's what the CFTC said in DiPlacido, which was affirmed by the Second Circuit and is clearly what underpins the decision in Amaranth, which was about settlement prices and cited DiPlacido.

THE COURT: I thank the parties for their patience.

Mr. Greenspan, we'll get back to where you started. This discussion has been very helpful. For the reasons that we've discussed and that I've discussed with the parties, I will overrule defendant's objection and use "price," which is

the language from the statute.

Next.

MR. GREENSPAN: I appreciate the Court's indulgence and allowing us to have that back and forth again.

On page 26, this is I think more a preservation issue, but we object to the inclusion of attempted commodities manipulation. We've written on that in the past.

THE COURT: Just to be clear, attempted commodities manipulation was charged in the indictment; correct?

MR. GREENSPAN: Correct.

THE COURT: Understood, Mr. Greenspan. Next.

MR. GREENSPAN: The objection, just to recap, is really a factual predicate. We don't think there's a factual predicate here distinguishing any kind of attempted commodities manipulation from the regular commodities manipulation. To the extent the government was concerned about an argument that the price wasn't artificial because of fundamental value, that was never argued or brought out in evidence and we don't plan to argue that. So that's why we didn't think it was necessary.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, just to make sure I'm not missing something, Mr. Greenspan says there was no factual predicate laid for the attempted commodities manipulation charge. I don't really follow that analysis, but maybe you can help me. The only question is just, if you can't establish that there was actual manipulation of the price, you may still

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be able to prove that there was an attempt and an intent to manipulate the price. And so, the jury could still find the defendant guilty of the attempted commodities manipulation charge, which was laid out in the indictment. Obviously, the evidence would be overlapping with the commodities manipulation charge. Is that all right?

MR. BURNETT: That's all correct.

THE COURT: I understand, Mr. Greenspan, the objection, it will be overruled, but you've certainly preserved it.

MR. GREENSPAN: Thank you, your Honor.

Turning to wire fraud. I think we'd like to conform the materiality definitions, and the Court's agreements to give us an instruction or clause based on Rygus in the materiality instruction for Count Three. I'm just trying to find where that would go. I think this starts on line 652. I believe we included it at the end of the equivalent of line 658.

THE COURT: So we're going to make a few conforming changes here absent objections from the parties. So one, here we have a business decision, which we had taken out of the prior instruction.

Are there any issues, Mr. Greenspan, with me taking those out?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: So we'll take those out.

I believe it was, "that is capable of influencing the decision" was the addition.

Here's the question I have, which is, instead of putting that addition, which we had previously discussed, at the end of this sentence, because if you look, the sentence now spans about five lines. It may be more comprehensible to the jury if it is part of the preceding sentence. So, "A material fact is one that a reasonable person would consider important in making a decision, and that is capable of influencing that decision."

Mr. Greenspan, any --

MR. GREENSPAN: I actually agree that that's better.

THE COURT: We'll make that change here and we'll also make that change in the preceding place.

Mr. Greenspan.

MR. GREENSPAN: Page 30, at the top, 677 is the line number. It's the first full sentence. The government is also not required to prove that the defendant personally originated the scheme or artifice to defraud. We think that's legally correct, we just think it has no factual basis in this case and isn't necessary for the jury to hear.

THE COURT: Does the government have any objection to removing that sentence? The government is also not required to prove that the defendant personally originated the scheme or artifice to defraud. I'm not even sure that's an issue that's

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surfaced in any way, shape, or form in this case.

MR. BURNETT: No objection, barring something unexpected in closings, in which case we might ask to add it back in.

THE COURT: Understood. So that line will be removed.

MR. GREENSPAN: Turning to the intent instruction for Count Three, which is also on page 30, the defense previously requested a willfulness instruction, noting that in the Middendorf case, Judge Oetken talked about how willfulness was an instruction that was generally given, even though it was not specifically included in the statute. So we renew that objection. As we pointed out, we think that it's somewhat misleading to the jury to have two different intent requirements that are similar, but not the same for Counts One and Three. So that's our objection.

THE COURT: Understood. As I understand it, the willfulness instruction comes out of the *Sand* model instructions; is that right?

MR. GREENSPAN: That's right, your Honor. I think that's typically the reason judges in this district give it. The proposal we gave was verbatim from the *Sand* instruction regarding wire fraud.

THE COURT: Understood. And then in Middendorf and in some later cases, they note there's no basis in the statute for the willfulness instruction. It's really just a vestige of it

coming out of the Sand instruction?

MR. GREENSPAN: That's true, but they note it's one that's generally given. I think some judges have found it, for reasons of fairness, it's appropriate to give and it's fair to give because it's often given in similar cases.

THE COURT: Does the government have an objection to providing the jury with a willfulness instruction as to this count?

MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, I understand and have noted the objection and you certainly preserved it.

MR. GREENSPAN: Thank you, your Honor.

Your Honor, turning to extraterritoriality briefly, page 33. We believe the instruction is correct for Counts One and Two, but that the last clause, that the government can prove an activity related to the trading had a direct and significant connection with activities in commerce in the United States, we don't think that would apply to Count Three, the wire fraud.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Burnett.

MR. BURNETT: So I think that's right. I'm trying to think of what to do. I don't actually understand what the factual basis is for an extraterritoriality instruction. But, in any event, I think maybe the way to do this is --

THE COURT: Or, "The government can prove that the

conduct relevant to the offense has occurred in the United States, which includes Puerto Rico." Or, "With respect to Counts One and Two only, the government can prove that an activity related to the trading had a direct and significant connection with activities in commerce of the United States." Would that do it?

MR. BURNETT: Yes. Although, I realize it should be "related to the offense."

"The government can prove that the conduct relevant to the offenses occurred in the United States, which includes Puerto Rico or with respect to Counts One and Two only, the government can prove that an activity related to the offense had a direct and significant connection with activities in commerce of the United States."

Mr. Burnett, any issues there?

MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan.

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GREENSPAN: We have a similar objection to the venue instruction. Much of this has already been addressed by the Court's willingness to accept the parties' instructions. In line 754, starting on 753, it says, in addition to all of the elements I just described, you must also consider the issue

of venue, namely -- and after that, it says, whether an act in furtherance of each of the charged crimes occurred within the Southern District of New York. We think that's confusing as to the wire fraud because it's not an act in furtherance, it must be a wire, as the Court clarified.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, we would object to that because a wire is an act. The Court's instructions with respect to the wire fraud specify that there needs to be a wire.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, do you have a proposed edit here? This is repeated essentially twice, then there's a clarification that, "With respect to Count Three, the wire must be an interstate wire was transmitted into or out of the district." So if you have a proposal on how to edit this in a way that would not do violence to the general legal instruction, I'm happy to hear it.

MR. GREENSPAN: I think we propose the following. So on line 754. Venue, namely whether an act, we propose inserting constituting the charged crime and eliminate "in furtherance of each of the charged crimes." I actually stated it exactly the opposite. The issue is that the wire fraud venue charge is broader than under the Commodities Exchange Act. So that, I flipped it. The issue is the opposite of what I originally said, and I apologize for that.

MR. BURNETT: So that instruction would be legally

wrong. It does not need to be an act constituting the crime.

THE COURT: Just so I'm clear, the objection is not as to the impact on this instruction on the wire fraud count, it's that with respect to Counts One and Two, Mr. Greenspan, you're saying it is legally incorrect to use "in furtherance," is that fair?

MR. GREENSPAN: Correct.

THE COURT: Do you have any case you want to point me to that reflects that? I thought this instruction was literally out of numerous prior instructions that have been provided by this court, but I'm happy to learn that those other instructions are wrong, if you've got a cite for me.

MR. GREENSPAN: We believe this has come up only in the securities context. The case we have United States v.

Tzolov, but I've misplaced it and I don't have the citation. I have it here somewhere, so I'll try to find it.

MR. BURNETT: I could explain why the securities laws are just different, too, if it would help.

MR. GREENSPAN: I do have the citation, so I'll give it to you. It's 642 F.3d 314. There is some reliance in this case on language specific to the securities fraud statute. Specifically, this is on page 318 of the case. It says any criminal proceedings may be brought in the district wherein any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred, and it cites to 15 U.S.C. 78a(a). We acknowledge that there's no

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corresponding text in the commodities fraud statute or in the CEA, but we think the principle is the same. We would advocate for that same principle in the commodities space.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett.

MR. BURNETT: Yes. It's not a principle, it's the text of the statute is different. So the securities laws have a purchase or sale requirement, and the venue provision is tied to the purchase or sale requirement in securities laws. when you're proving venue in the securities context, you need to prove something constituting part of the sale was happening in the district. There's no purchase or sale requirement in the context of the commodities fraud, it's just a scheme liability. It says a scheme to defraud in connection with a swap is fraud, which is more akin to the language of the wire fraud statute, which also says that it's a scheme to defraud. Just like any wire, in furtherance of a wire fraud, regardless of whether it was a scheme, regardless of whether that wire was fraudulent or not can be a wire in furtherance to wire fraud to establish venue. So too can an any act in furtherance of a commodities fraud scheme be something that can establish venue for a commodities fraud scheme.

MR. GREENSPAN: So just one quick response to that. The wire fraud statute includes the language "in furtherance of," the CA does not.

MR. BURNETT: The wire fraud statute just doesn't have

the language "in furtherance of," which is not true.

MR. GREENSPAN: Sorry. Let me doublecheck.

The government's right and we withdraw that.

THE COURT: So you're withdrawing the objection to the venue language here; is that fair?

MR. GREENSPAN: Not the objection, but the final point statutorily.

THE COURT: So I'm going to overrule the objection and the instruction will remain as is, "in furtherance."

MR. GREENSPAN: Understood, your Honor.

Turning to the terms of service instruction. Our request is just a simple one. We think that the instruction is about terms of service. We think it would make more sense to talk about the platforms that did have terms of services before talking about the one that didn't. We would suggest flipping the order of the sentences that start on 915 and 918 without any change to the text itself.

THE COURT: So you're saying, "you have heard evidence that various platforms," and then right after that, "you have also heard evidence," and then that first sentence; is that correct?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes.

THE COURT: So it would read: "You have heard evidence that various platforms the defendant allegedly used, including FTX, AscendEX, and Switchboard did have terms of

service. You have also heard evidence in this case that at the time of the events at issue, Mango Markets did not have terms of service." And then it proceeds as stated in the proposed jury charge.

MR. GREENSPAN: Right. And then the corresponding sentences, starting "in considering" on 915. And similarly on 918, we would request that the order of those be inverted, as well.

THE COURT: So it would read, "in considering whether the defendant's conduct was manipulative, fraudulent, or deceptive in violation of the criminal laws in this case, let me caution you that the fact that the defendant violated terms of service on certain platforms does not by itself mean that the defendant has committed a crime."

Then read me the next sentence, as you would propose it.

MR. GREENSPAN: "similarly," I would have it, again, starting the sentence, "In considering whether the defendant's conduct was manipulative, fraudulent, or deceptive in violation of the criminal laws at issue in this case, if you find that the defendant violated terms of service on certain platforms, that does not by itself mean that the defendant has committed a crime. Similarly, let me caution you that the lack of terms of service cannot render any fraudulent or manipulative conduct legal or immaterial as a matter of law," and then finishing the

way it is now at the end of 919.

THE COURT: Any objection from the government? I'll read it for you, just so you understand what's being proposed.

"In considering whether the defendant's conduct was manipulative, fraudulent, or deceptive in violation of the criminal laws at issue in this case, if you find that the defendant violated terms of service on certain platforms, that does not by itself mean that the defendant has committed a crime. Similarly, let me caution you that the lack of terms of service cannot render any fraudulent or manipulative conduct legal or immaterial as a matter of law. In determining whether the defendant has committed any of the charged offenses, you are to apply the instructions I have given you today."

MR. BURNETT: No objection from us.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, does that meet with your approval?

MR. GREENSPAN: That's right, your Honor.

I think that's all we have, but if you'll permit us to speak just for one moment.

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. BURNETT: While they're talking, your Honor, I realize we have two more things, I apologize, to cover on the way through when they're done.

THE COURT: That's fine.

Do you have a case that makes clear that, aside from

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the securities context -- I think even in the securities context, the "in furtherance" instruction is typically given. Do you have a case you can point me to to confirm that that's correct outside of the securities context?

MR. BURNETT: I think it's Svoboda.

THE COURT: That's the case that I pulled up. That's the insider trading case?

MR. BURNETT: I think that's the insider trading case.

That has the "in furtherance" language. I know Judge Liman
gave this like exact same instruction in Phillips.

THE COURT: He gave this exact instruction on venue, which is where the Court obtained it. I just want to confirm.

In U.S. v. Svoboda, 347 F.3d 471, which I believe is an insider trading case. The Second Circuit approved the "in furtherance" instruction, even in the securities context. So that, in addition to the fact that this instruction has been given in a number of prior cases, including in Phillips, I just wanted to make sure that was something that was reflected in the cases. There are also a number of other cases that have reviewed instructions, including the in furtherance instruction, without having any issues or errors with those instructions.

Mr. Greenspan, anything further on your end?

MR. GREENSPAN: Not on that issue, your Honor.

MR. BURNETT: For another securities fraud venue case,

it looks like Lange, 834 F.3d 58.

THE COURT: Understood. Thank you.

MR. GREENSPAN: Is your Honor waiting on the defense?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GREENSPAN: We rest on this procedure. We're done.

THE COURT: No further objections?

MR. GREENSPAN: No further objections.

THE COURT: So I have two additional points, which is one on alternate jurors, the second sentence reads: "The final two," and it should be: "The final juror who is an alternate won't deliberate at this time," hoping that we don't lose an additional juror.

Any issues with that change?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

MR. BURNETT: Fingers crossed.

THE COURT: So we'll make that change.

And then, at the end, very end of the instruction, on the point that was raised earlier today, I would add: "One final note on timing. At this point onward, you are free to continue your deliberations as you see fit, and as all jurors agree, so if everyone is in agreement, you may stay until 5:00 p.m. to continue your deliberations, or even later if all jurors agree, but please be mindful of other jurors' time constraints after in making your determination of how long each

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well enough.

day to deliberate. Meals will be provided and you can let the 1 2 marshal and Mr. Hernandez know if you have any questions in that regard." 3 4 Any issues with that proposed addition at the end of 5 the instructions? 6 MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor. 7 MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, you had two additional issues? 9 10 MR. BURNETT: Yes, your Honor. I apologize. 11 The first is on our venue instruction, which is page 12 33, line 756. We would just propose adding, "north of the 13 Bronx, including Poughkeepsie." 14 MR. GREENSPAN: Shouldn't it be Dutchess County? 15 Isn't Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County? MR. BURNETT: I'm not sure if the jurors will know 16 17 that Poughkeepsie is in Dutchess County. THE COURT: Let's be accurate. "The Southern District 18 19 of New York includes Manhattan, the Bronx, Dutchess County, 20 including Poughkeepsie, and several other counties north of the 21 Bronx." Is that accurate? Am I going to get yelled at by the 22 folks in Westchester that I'm misrepresenting --23 MR. BURNETT: To be honest, I don't know Westchester

That was the first thing.

MR. GREENSPAN: No objection.

THE COURT: Understood. "The Southern District of New York includes Manhattan, the Bronx, Dutchess County, including Poughkeepsie, and several other counties north of the Bronx."

Mr. Greenspan, any issues with that?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett.

MR. BURNETT: So that was one thing. The other thing is back on page 20, our definition of swap.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BURNETT: So we're still fine with deleting the sentence that the defense had requested be deleted. Our request would be that the remaining instruction actually be revised to more closely track what the statute says here. I think when this was originally proposed, there were some things that had been left out because we didn't necessarily think that securities were going to be at issue in the case and some of these risk transfer issues weren't as crystalized. I think the easiest way to go through our proposal would be for us to pull the text of the statute up so you can see it. Basically, our proposal is going to be tracking the text of the statute here more closely.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BURNETT: So the statute is 7 U.S.C.

la(47)(A)(iii).

THE COURT: You're still pulling that up; right? 1 2 MR. BURNETT: Do you want us to pull it up for you on 3 the screen here? 4 THE COURT: I can certainly pull it up. I thought 5 that's what you were doing. 6 MR. BURNETT: The instruction that we have is page 20. 7 So right now, we keep the phrase that says, "a swap includes any agreement, contract, or transaction that provides for an 8 9 exchange of payment based on the value of one or more rates, 10 currencies, commodities, securities, indices, quantitative 11 measures, or economic interests, or property of any kind that 12 transfers in whole or in part the risk of changes in value of 13 the things underlying the swap without actually exchanging an 14 asset that incorporates the financial risk so transferred." 15 (Continued on next page) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

THE COURT: Do you have that proposal in a way -- can you put that proposal up on the screen? Maybe you can type it up and put it on the screen.

Mr. Greenspan, any issues with modifying that sentence in the way proposed by the government?

MR. GREENSPAN: I just need one more second to study it, versus the language.

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. GREENSPAN: We are OK with this, but I think this incorporates the issue we had with USDC on the next page. So we would ask for a corresponding instruction on the next page about — in the first — that Mango perpetuals are based in part on the value of USDC and that USDC has a currency or financial or economic interest or property of any kind — the addition — and is not exchanged between the parties.

MR. BURNETT: We would object to that. That is just legally wrong.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, let's do it step by step.

As to subpart 2, Count One, commodities fraud, second element, swap, the second paragraph would be replaced with what is reflected on the screen and what was read by Mr. Burnett, which is a swap includes any agreement, contract, or transaction that provides for an exchange of payments based on the value of one or more rates, currencies, commodities, securities, indices, quantitative measures, or economic

interest or property of any kind and that transfers, in whole or in part, the risk of changes in value of the things underlying the swap without actually changing an asset that incorporates the financial risk so transferred.

As to just that change, Mr. Greenspan, any objection?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: We will exchange those sentences and put in the government's proposal.

Now let's go to USDC. So you say, in the mixed swap --

MR. GREENSPAN: The issue here is that USDC is being exchanged between the parties. If it's being exchanged between the parties and it's the basis — the value of it is the basis for the perpetual, then it either can't be a swap in the first place or it can't be an exception to move the Mango perpetual into the category of mixed swaps.

THE COURT: Can you just point me to where in 47(d) the definition -- the mixed-swap exception portion of this rule where you would see the analogous language that the government pointed to in the definition of swap?

MR. GREENSPAN: We acknowledge that it's not in (d). We just think that this is a logical reading of (a) in the first place. If we are talking about -- I think they are taking contradictory positions, basically. The USDC is a basis -- its value is a basis for the Mango perpetual and it is

being exchanged, and therefore it's not even a swap.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, we are not taking inconsistent positions. We are following the statutory language of both statutes. If they want to make an argument about this to the jury, they can do that, but they shouldn't get a legally wrong instruction on mixed swaps because he thinks it's logically inconsistent.

THE COURT: I am just trying to literally understand the argument at this point.

Mr. Greenspan, can you just walk me through it.

Government says, we are putting this swap definition into the instructions in a way that is consistent with the statutory text. I don't know what their position is on what those swaps would be, so I take it your argument is, if they take the position that the thing being swapped, that if — maybe you just need to tell me. You need to characterize it for me.

MR. GREENSPAN: This is in the definition for swap in 47, subparagraph (A)(iii).

At the end, and this is part of what their definition was on the screen, it talked about: Without also conveying a current or future direct or indirect ownership interest in an asset, and I'm skipping, that incorporates the financial risks so transferred.

If they are relying on an argument for the mixed-swap

definition that USDC --

THE COURT: Let's just stop there. You are saying that, for the reasons that you have explained, these are not swaps under the swap definition, right?

MR. GREENSPAN: Correct. We just think that it's logically inconsistent to rely on USDC as being a basis for Mango perpetuals, which USDC has exchanged. If that's the case, we don't even get to mixed swaps because it's not a swap in the first place.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, if I'm understanding it, I think Mr. Greenspan is saying, it doesn't make sense, especially given the change that you are proposing to the swap definition, to have a discussion of USDC here on the defendant's argument that USDC is exchanged, so there is no —either this isn't a swap or you shouldn't have been proposing that change that you did, if I'm understanding things right.

Maybe I'm not.

MR. BURNETT: I don't really understand what the argument is, but we are asking for what is a legally -- we are tracking the language of the statute for a swap. We are tracking the language of a statute for the mixed swap. We are going to make our argument about why it's a swap.

THE COURT: The only issue is that with respect to mixed swap, we are specifying that things -- the things that the jury should focus its attention to.

And I think Mr. Greenspan is saying, because of the definition of swap that we are putting in, that the government is proposing, there is an inconsistency because of the actual fact in evidence that we are suggesting would be the thing for the jury to look at on the mixed-swap definition. I am just trying to understand this.

MR. BURNETT: I'm struggling to understand what the inconsistency is.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, what's the inconsistency?

MR. GREENSPAN: Sure. The inconsistency is that

factually USDC is exchanged, right. So if USDC is part of the

transfer, part of what is the swap here, then we don't have a

swap at all because it doesn't meet the definition of

47(a)(iii).

THE COURT: Stop right there.

Is that right, Mr. Burnett?

MR. BURNETT: No. That's wrong.

THE COURT: Why?

MR. BURNETT: Think about this outside the context of crypto. Say you have like a Japanese stock that trades on the Nikkei and like the yen, and you have a swap that's based on the value of the stock and the yen, the relative value there, and it settles in yen too, so it doesn't settle in dollars; it settles in yen.

What the swap definition is referring to, are you

exchanging any asset that incorporates — the financial risk that you are transferring there, is that the risk of the relative value of the yen and the stock. So it's not asking, are you transferring yen at the end of the day. It's asking, are you transferring some other asset that would actually incorporate the same value as the relative risk of yen and Nikkei. It's analogous.

The yen makes it a mixed swap too because the yen would be, under the mixed-swap definition, a currency that this is also based on the value of. The fact that it's settling in yen does not make it not a mixed swap. This is actually right out of the total return swap stuff that they cited the other day. But that's what it is.

The fact that you are transferring USDC does not make it not a swap, because the swap is what you're swapping, is the relative value of Mango USDC, and USDC itself does not incorporate the risk of the relative value of Mango USDC. It's one component of that risk.

THE COURT: If you had just a straight Mango USDC swap, let's just imagine that you did, and under the terms of the agreement, at the end of three months, you would exchange MNGO for USDC. That's just the terms of the parties' agreement. That is not a swap, right?

MR. BURNETT: That's just a future there.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BURNETT: Here that's because you have like a definite end date, and you're like swapping the things back and forth at the end. A future has like a special carve-out. A future actually technically is a swap, but is like explicitly carved out of the statute. It's not that a future is not a swap; it's just a carved-out swap.

THE COURT: In your view, it's irrelevant whether any USDC is transferred here for purposes of either the swap definition or the application of the mixed-swap exception.

MR. BURNETT: That's right.

THE COURT: Now, let's go back to what your proposed change was, Mr. Greenspan.

So you wanted to add what to this language on USDC?

MR. GREENSPAN: Just I wanted to add, at the end,

after any kind and is not exchanged between the parties.

Just to respond to what the government just said, I think this has been our issue all along with the way they have treated USDC and mixed swaps. The rule making is very clear that this is supposed to be a very narrow category. We have got the CFTC on one side that has jurisdiction over things and the SEC, and those are supposed to be split, and narrowly we have this category of mixed swaps.

What I just heard from the government is just about any stock that's traded in a foreign currency is a mixed swap, and they talked about total return swaps, which the rule making

specifically says are securities-based swaps.

This is the issue with including this USDC here in the first place, is that it explodes the definition of mixed swaps. It's antithetical to the way the statute is written and the rule making, and that's really the problem here. That's what we are trying to address.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, their argument is this is inconsistent with the statute, but their instruction has no basis in the statute.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, the issue is that in the mixed-swap exception there is no basis for this particular language that you're proposing to be added. I take it that what you're saying is, there is a problem now with the proposed definition of swap because, on your argument, if USDC is transferred, then this cannot be a swap, right?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes. The problem is this USDC component, we think. This USDC basis for a mixed swap just makes no sense. It's not consistent with the statute. It's not consistent with the facts of this case.

I don't want to belabor the point, because your Honor has been very patient with us, and we have written umpteenth letters about this, but this is really the sort of stumbling block for us.

MR. BURNETT: Your Honor, I appreciate their position, and they have been repeating it, but we are asking for an

instruction that tracks the language of the statute for both of these pieces.

They have made their Rule 29 argument, they can reraise it after, but Mr. Greenspan asserting that it doesn't logically make sense to him does not make the instructions we have requested legally wrong and also doesn't make his instruction legally right.

MR. GREENSPAN: To be clear, that's not what I asserted. I asserted it's not consistent with the statute, not that it doesn't logically make sense to me, and that's a misrepresentation.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, if on the swap definition -- you are going to be making this argument full throated in your closing, right?

MR. GREENSPAN: Mr. Klein will be.

THE COURT: Mr. Klein. You'll be doing it in solidarity from your chair.

MR. GREENSPAN: Yeah. That's fair.

THE COURT: Now it seems like the government has essentially done you a favor, because they have proposed that this swap definition track the language of the statute, which then puts that language that you are going to be relying on, which wasn't previously there, into the instruction, without actually exchanging those things. So now you are going to be able to rely on that language to try to establish that because

USDC has transferred this, Mango perpetuals do not fall under the definition of swap.

You're happy with that change, right?

MR. GREENSPAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So then the instructions continue that if the jury, for whatever reason, based on the government's arguments or based on their own evaluation of the evidence, rejects your submission and finds that the government has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that Mango perpetuals are swaps, then we fall out of that swap definition and move into the mixed-swap exception, and there the government is just giving you a heads-up as to what it's going to be arguing if it is under that mixed-swap exception.

In that regard, what Mr. Burnett is saying is they are simply just tracking the language of the statute in terms of what the exception says, and I'm not seeing in the exception the language that you are pointing to about the exchange of things — not exchanging those things, that's simply not in the mixed—swap exception, whereas the language that we have included here concerning currency or a financial or economic interest or property of any kind, or the narrow—based security index, those that are used in this mixed—swap exception.

Unless I'm missing anything, the proposed addition that you are making does not have a basis in the mixed-swap exception. However, you have full license here to make any

arguments that you want to make.

And in fact, as to the swap definition, it seems like the government's proposed instruction would be favorable to your efforts to make that argument.

I am going to overrule and not include the proposed language on the mixed-swap definition. However, we will proceed with the government's proposed edit to the swap definition, which the defendant has consented to.

Any further issues, Mr. Greenspan?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Burnett, having gone through this whole exercise, any further issues from your end, any objections that the Court has not heard or has not ruled on that you would like to raise?

MR. BURNETT: No.

Thank you for letting me reraise things. On that

Mango securities sentence, the Court can assume that we are OK

with it. If we are not, we will write something within an hour

of when I get back to the office.

THE COURT: That's fine.

Mr. Greenspan, are there any issues, edits, objections that you have not raised or that the Court has not heard and ruled upon?

MR. GREENSPAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court has one remaining issue that I

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don't think will be an issue for either side. 1 2 We changed the alternative jurors' language to make it 3 singular. I think some conforming changes to those paragraphs 4 need to be made to make sure it's singular. Any issues with that? 5 6 MR. BURNETT: Nope. 7 MR. GREENSPAN: None, your Honor. THE COURT: The Court will make these edits. We will 8 9 remove the line numbers, and we will send the parties the final 10 jury charge and verdict form. You should closely review those 11 to make sure they reflect what we have discussed today. And if 12 there are any issues, you should promptly get back to the 13 Court. 14 Otherwise, any issues to raise, Mr. Burnett? 15 MR. BURNETT: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Greenspan, anything from your side? 16 17 MR. GREENSPAN: No. Thank you. 18 THE COURT: Thank you very much. We will see everyone 19 back at 9 a.m. tomorrow. We are adjourned. 20 (Adjourned to April 17, 2024, at 9:00 a.m.) * * * 21 22 23

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